

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TWO FAMOUS BRITISH LENSES
VITREX
Recommended by Sir Oliver
Lodge and other famous sci-
entists for its absorption of the dan-
gerous ultra-violet and infra-red rays.
(We are sole Agents in Hongkong)
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES
In four Shades—highly recom-
mended by authorities as absolute
protection from sunburn.
(Our "Crookes" Glass is the
genuine, made by CHAS. CROOKES,
Birmingham).
N. LAZARUS.
Hongkong's Only European Optician.

No. 21,249 號九拾肆百貳千壹萬式第 日七初月七年寅丙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1926 陸拜禮 號四拾月八年五十國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	13.00	13.30	14.45	15.15	16.30	17.00
Yamatou	8.50	9.24	10.39	11.49	13.09	13.39	14.54	15.24	16.39	17.09
Shatin	9.00	9.34	10.49	11.59	13.19	13.49	15.04	15.34	16.49	17.19
Taipei	9.10	9.44	11.04	12.14	13.29	13.59	15.14	15.44	16.59	17.29
Taipei Market	9.20	9.54	11.14	12.24	13.39	14.09	15.24	15.54	17.09	17.39
Fanning	9.30	10.04	11.24	12.34	13.49	14.19	15.34	16.04	17.19	17.49
Shamshui	9.40	10.14	11.34	12.44	13.59	14.29	15.44	16.14	17.29	17.59
Shamshui	9.50	10.24	11.44	12.54	14.09	14.39	15.54	16.24	17.39	18.09

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shamshui	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.48	13.58	14.28	15.43	16.13	17.28	17.58
Shamshui	7.31	8.15	10.48	11.58	14.08	14.38	15.53	16.23	17.38	18.08
Fanning	7.41	8.25	10.58	12.08	14.18	14.48	16.03	16.33	17.48	18.18
Taipei Market	7.51	8.35	11.08	12.18	14.28	14.58	16.13	16.43	17.58	18.28
Taipei	8.01	8.45	11.18	12.28	14.38	15.08	16.23	16.53	18.08	18.38
Shatin	8.11	8.55	11.28	12.38	14.48	15.18	16.33	17.03	18.18	18.48
Yamatou	8.21	9.05	11.38	12.48	14.58	15.28	16.43	17.13	18.28	18.58
Kowloon	8.31	9.15	11.48	12.58	15.08	15.38	16.53	17.23	18.38	19.08

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	Shamshui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	
Shamshui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	Shamshui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	
Shamshui	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from
Messrs. Theas. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hongkong, or from The American Express Com-
pany, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Sundays excepted).
Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Mondays excepted).

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.
(Sundays: 9 A.M. only).
FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily.
(Sundays: 4 P.M. only).

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On SUNDAY, 15th INSTANT, the "TAISHAN" will depart from
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4 P.M.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

- TWO SCHEMES
(1) THE CHILDREN'S EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME. Combines the very
best and best features of Assurance and Investment for the benefit of your
child.
(2) PARTNERSHIP ASSURANCE. A plan of Assurance appealing to business
men.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS,
2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CAMMELL LAIRD & Co., Ltd.

Controlling THE LEEDS FORGE CO., NEWLAY WHEEL CO., Etc.
Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham,
Leeds, Penistone and London.

RAILWAY PASSENGER COACHES

FREIGHT & COAL CARS
STEAM DRIVEN RAIL COACHES
"NEWLAY" SOLID ROLLED STEEL RAILWAY WHEELS.
13, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

JUST RECEIVED

FIRST SUPPLY
OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWERS,
STAMPS, POSTCARDS, TOYS, ETC.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box No. 620.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTER
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Session 1925.
Revised by Members.
PRICE: 25
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

SPORTING.

GUNS by W. W. GREENER WEBLEY
and SCOTT, and Other Makers—British,
French and American.
R.S.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifles,
in Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all de-
scriptions.
Agents for W. W. GREENER, Ltd.,
BIRMINGHAM.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
6, BRADFORD ARCADE.

ROAD REPAIRS.

AN AMUSING LOCAL EPISODE OF
YEARS AGO.

THE ARCHITECT'S REVENGE.

[BY AN OLD RESIDENT.]

Old memories were stirred by the question about road repairs asked by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday.

The late Mr. Murray Stewart was a vigorous critic of the Public Works Department of this Colony in the days of long ago before the Great War. He complained on many occasions about the delay that took place whenever a new road was being made or an old one was being repaired. He had to deal with a Director of Public Works who never hurried about anything. He was not "thin-skinned" and he was never "rattled."

His "masterly inactivity" used to make the agile-minded Murray Stewart furious. The "official reply" was never really satisfactory, but it always promised that the "matter would be considered" or that "every effort would be made," etc.

On one occasion Murray Stewart tabled a question about some road on the Peak. Apparently the work had been suspended for months, and he wanted to know why. The official answer, gravely delivered, by the Hon. Director of Public Works, was that "owing to the dry weather during the winter it has been impossible to proceed" or words to that effect.

Murray Stewart waited patiently, watching that road like a cat watches a mouse. After some months had elapsed and never a sign of animation anywhere near the road, he, for the second time, tabled his question at the Legislative Council. The friends of Murray Stewart said "Now he's got 'em." However, at the meeting the Hon. Director of Public Works got up and solemnly answered the query, "owing to the wet weather during the summer it has been impossible to proceed with the road in question." As Macaulay more or less said in the famous poem about Horatio, "Even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to—grin!" The dignified members of the Legislative Council were in a state that reminded one of the paper bags blown up by children. All except Murray Stewart and the Hon. Director of Public Works. The former was simply speechless with astonishment. The latter, as always, seemed to be thinking of some abstract mathematical problem.

There is another good story about poor Murray Stewart. Near his house on the Peak was a small piece of land that was very steep. A local architect duly applied for it as a building site. Murray Stewart was told about this and said that it was impossible to put a house there. However, as soon as the architect had obtained the site he went to Murray Stewart, told him of his plans, and pointed out that the suggested house would depreciate the value of Stewart's residence quite a lot. He therefore was willing to let Stewart have the land for a consideration, etc. Stewart was furious and told his tormentor what he thought of him.

In due course the house on the edge of a cliff was built. Whereupon the architect was asked by a friend in the Club what name was to be given to it. "Crow's nest" and "Skin-o'-your-teeth" and various other names were suggested. "Oh no!" said the architect. "I'm going to call it Naseby—that was the battle where the Stewarts were badly defeated."

Despite all that has been written above, Murray Stewart was a very likeable man. He commenced life in Hongkong (with his brother who is now Sir Geraham Stewart) in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They became known as "Jackson's boys," for the Grand Old Man of the Bank was very fond of them both. They left the Bank counter for the broker's pickaxe and soon duly retired to

(Continued on next column.)

"NO MORE."

UNIONS AND THE GENERAL
STRIKE.

SYMPATHETIC PAY REFUSED.

The action of the General Federation of Unions' management committee in refusing benefit in respect of the general strike to all unions directly involved in the miners' dispute was confirmed by the federation's annual council meeting at Dover.

There were 41 votes against and only 6 for a resolution submitted by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders to instruct the management committee to pay dispute benefit to the men.

The rule governing the payment of such benefit confines this to disputes involving some alteration of wages, hours, or working conditions of the workers on whose behalf benefit is claimed.

Only one of the claimant unions, it was stated, satisfied this condition, its members being definitely connected with the mining industry, and theirs was the only case in which benefit was granted.

MORALE AFFECTED.

Mr. J. Hill, in moving the resolution, said that the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders had buoyed up their members with the hope that they would be entitled to a week benefit from that federation. Even that hope had now been taken away. This had had a serious effect on the morale of their membership and their relationship to the federation.

Mr. J. Nicholson (Vehicle Builders), seconding the resolution, pleaded that the circumstances of the general strike warranted a wide and generous view of the claims made.

Everyone thought that the Prime Minister was on the side of the miners, and even at the eleventh hour there was still hope that the influences at work would avert the threatened crisis.

"KILLED IN ACTION."

Many as were the difficulties that had followed the general strike, the air had been cleared for genuine trade unionism. "What," he asked, "was dividing our ranks prior to April? A council of action that has now been killed in action on its own chosen field of battle. We shall now get along on surer grounds."

Mr. H. E. Tree (Ship Constructors and Shipwrights), appealing to the management committee to reconsider the claims, said: "I am sure there will never be another dose of this so far as my executive are concerned. They are determined that the members of the union shall decide their own fate in future—that is to say, they will not be called out except by their own ballot vote."

Mr. T. E. Naylor, Socialist M.P. for Southwark, S.E., and a member of the London Society of Compositors, opposing the resolution, said: "It is no use saying this will never occur again. A week before the general strike we should have been equally emphatic in saying such a thing could never occur. You never know."

NO TIME FOR HEROICS.

The chairman (Mr. G. W. Birchough, Cotton Spinners) said that the management committee, while feeling sympathy for the workers adversely affected by the strike, felt also that it could say, in the words of Mr. James Sexton, "this is neither the time nor the place for heroics."

England. It is, indeed, curious how many hardy Scots prefer the soft life of London and the South of the Tweed to their native heath. Perhaps they have enough "Scotch mist" on the Peak to last them a lifetime.

Geraham became a member of Parliament and Murray was often to be seen in the London office of "the Bank." It is believed that he had a lot to do with the Chinese loans negotiated there.

Towards the end of his life he had poor health. He visited Hongkong two or three years ago and soon afterwards he died.

He was really a very fine type, with a keen sense of public duty. Perhaps his experience in the local Legislative Council killed any ambitions that he might have had for public life in Britain. Possibly he persuaded his brother to ask questions in Parliament about the inertia of this or that Government department. He probably could not trust himself to listen to official replies.

PLEASING HONGKONG

PICTUREGOERS.

DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING
SUITABLE FILMS.

TASK OF CATERING FOR ALL.

The difficulty which the management of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., experience in procuring, week in and week out films which are calculated to appeal to the Hongkong public, is emphasised in a short article in the current programme at the theatre.

The article reads:—
Three times a week, fifty-two weeks in the year, we have to find pictures for the Queen's, every one of which must please the public (or at least a large portion of it) under pain of correspondence in the local papers denouncing us for our disregard of our patrons' desires or our lack of good taste. And before starting to pick these one hundred and fifty-six photoplays per annum, we know in advance that the whole industry has not turned out in that space of time that number of first class pictures.

Putting this on one side, however, our troubles would still be all before us, even if there were that number of first-class films to choose from. The public taste changes both rapidly and unaccountably, and so we have either to think a little in advance or to get left occasionally with excellent pictures that there is no demand for. A few cases in point. Once animal pictures were a big attraction, now far superior films of this class to those that once packed the theatres are only shown at a heavy loss. The public—or at any rate, the Hongkong public—no longer wants to see cow-boys on the screen and in this sweeping condemnation it includes any film that features riding on horseback, therefore even such masterpieces as "The Pony Express" fall flat. At one time the biggest drawing card we had was Miss Norma Talmadge and the weepier the story the more it was liked. Nowadays sadness is taboo and directors have learnt that photoplays must have a happy ending. We have in constant dread of the day when John Barrymore decides to make Hamlet; for it is certain we shall see the Melancholy Dane embracing Ophelia in the final close-up, with wedding bells in the offing.

LARGEST SELECTION.

The Queen's is fortunate in having the largest selection of pictures to choose from of any theatre in the East. Paramount, Metro-Goldwyn, United Artists with the cream of First National, Universal and Warner Brothers are theirs for the asking—all beautiful productions, magnificently staged and with well-known stars in the casts. But still the choice is difficult, for there are two widely different classes of people to satisfy: those who think for themselves and those who want their thinking done for them. And both are equally important, for without the support of either, success would be impossible. For the former such films as "A Woman of Paris," "The Nibelungs" and "Abraham Lincoln" are a boom; and while the light comedy drama is most satisfying to the latter.

There are, fortunately, certain pictures whose appeal is universal and if there were more of these, our task would be easier. The comedies of Chaplin and Lloyd; the romantic dramas of Douglas Fairbanks; D. W. Griffith's and Cecil DeMille's big—spectacular—productions please all classes and need no thought as to their selection. As our patrons are aware, we show them all!

The most disappointing thing, perhaps, in catering for the public is to see how little effect, nowadays, "the one touch of nature" has, that used to "make the whole world kin." Such films as "Are You a Failure," "Welcome, Stranger," "How Baxter Butted In" have a wholesomeness and a touch of humanity that should render them acceptable to all classes of cinema-goers. As a matter of fact, as far as Hongkong is concerned, they have very little drawing power. It is a long lane, however, that has no turning and when the time comes for such pictures to receive their due need of appreciation, it is our hope that we shall be able to meet the demand.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

WHAT LONDON CAN TEACH NEW YORK.

"Only now, when I am leaving Europe, have I learned that London is really a wonderful city, from which we have a great deal to learn. In the matter of window dressing, for instance, the big American storekeeper cannot afford to miss visiting London," said Mr. Joseph Charles Raas, president of the Lyons' California Glace Fruit Company, of San Francisco.

Mr. Raas on July 12th bought, just as it stood, the window display in the Lyons' Corner House in Coventry-street, W.

"On my next visit to Europe I shall spend most of my time in London," he continued. "It is a curious coincidence that my firm and that from which I have bought this wonderful window display are of the same name, for there is no connection whatsoever between the firms."

KUPPER PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

[Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong.]

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. CENTRAL 75.

(61)

THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL; REPUBLIC BAY HOTEL;
PEAK HOTEL

Telegraphic Address:

"KREMLIN, HONGKONG"

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL
KAM HING HOTEL; MARINE HOTEL

Telegraphic Address:

"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

HOTELS LIMITED.

In association with the GRAND HOTELS
WAGONS LITS/PAKING.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.
Telephones on each floor.
Hotel Lunch meets all Steamers
Telephone: Central No. 377
Tel. Address: VICTORIA
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

PALACE HOTEL.

TEL: Kowloon No. 3. Tel. Ad: "PALACE"
Three Minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry
Wharf and Railway Station.

Entirely under English Management
Electric Light and Fans Throughout
EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH

Lounge, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Unrivalled
Cuisine under the personal supervision of
the Proprietress.

TERMS MODERATE
Special Terms to Families on application to—
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietress.

The Only Hotel in CANTON.
Directly under European
Management.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMSHUI

Guides
and Trips
arranged for
and Special Cars
taken to FOUBERTS
Cable Address: "VICTORIA"

GAELIC OLD SMUGGLER



A BRAND REGISTERED IN EVERY MARKET
OF THE WORLD.

Guaranteed a pure Scotch Whisky
composed of the Finest Old High-
land Malts and Grains of proved
Age and Maturity.

Gaelic Old Smuggler is the Premier
"Scotch" known and appreciated
Everywhere.

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

St. George's Building, Ice House Street,

HONGKONG. TEL. CENTRAL 135.

DON'T BE ANNOYED

WITH DUSTY CARPETS

AND RUGS, SEND

THEM TO US

THEY WILL BE

RETURNED.

FRESH AND

CLEAN.

ALL FOR

50 Cts.

PER SQ. YD.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS: Mongkok, Tel. K. 32.
HONGKONG DEPOT: 16, Stanley St., Tel. C. 1278.
KOWLOON HOTEL DEPOT: KOWLOON DEPOT: 19, Canton Road.
PEAK HOTEL DEPOT: HONGKONG HOTEL (Visitors only).

Write or Phone for complete Price List.

SOUTH CHINA KNITTING FACTORY.

MERCERISED AND COTTON SOCKS
of the Highest Grade.

Manufactured in the most modern
Knitting Factory in South China, and
exported to all parts of the World.

Enquiries invited from
Export and Wholesale Firms.

FACTORY: MONGKOK, KOWLOON. TEL. K 593.
CABLE ADDRESS: SOUCHIKNIT, HONGKONG.



For the Evening Toilet

"Hazeline" Snow

Soothes the skin, making
it cool and white. Vanishes
completely, leaving a perfect
surface for powder.

"Hazeline" Rose Frost

Gives a natural colour to pale cheeks

Both in glass pots

All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

All Rights Reserved

THE EMPIRE WANTS BRITISH FILMS.

WORK FOR MEN OF IDEAS.

PRACTICAL GOVERNMENT HELP
REQUIRED.

[BY SIR ROBERT DONALD, G.B.E., LL.D.]

Before the Imperial Conference meets
it will be the duty of the Government
to fortify itself with data—and a policy
—on films and the Empire.

At present neither the Colonial Office
nor the Department of Overseas Trade
can give information about the position
of films in the Dominions and Colonies.
Our Consuls and Commercial Attachés
ignore the subject in their reports
although there is no more subtle means
of publicity for the promotion of trad-
than the motion picture—a fact which
the United States representatives keenly
appreciate. "Trade follows the film" is
a cry with truth in it.

"The time has come for evolving an
Empire scheme," says the Australian
Film Censor. "The time has come, and
almost gone by, to retrieve the position.
Only a last desperate effort can wipe out
the greatest disgrace which has over-
taken England in any branch of in-
dustry. Our failure has fallen with
chilling hardship on the Dominions,
whose dual preference of tariffs and
patriotism—has left us cold. We have
allowed the Dominions and the more
helpless Colonies to be exploited with-
impunity by our competitors.

If we had shown the same somnolent
complacency in face of attacks on other
industries—such as on tobacco, matches,
cycles, the motor trade, steel, and cotton
—the country would have been in a state
of insolvency and unable to pay interest
on its debt.

The Dominions are impatient to do
their part. Australia, as I have shown,
penalises American films by ruthless
censorship and a stinging income tax.
There are no tied houses in Australia to
boycott British pictures, but only about
3 per cent. of the imports are British.
It is the same in New Zealand, which
has 350 cinema theatres. British pic-
tures are rarely seen: 95 per cent. are
American.

Practically all the 400 cinema theatres
in South Africa are controlled by Mr.
I. W. Schlesinger. He exhibits all the
British-made films which he finds suitable
and is now engaged in stimulating the
production of Empire pictures in Eng-
land and over-seas.

As for Canada, the Dominion has been
annexed by American films. All the chief
theatres are owned by subsidiary com-
panies of the American combines, and
these theatres are not inclined to show
such British pictures as are available.

In India and other parts of the Em-
pire the same melancholy tale is told:
American pictures are everywhere mis-
representing, in many instances, British
ideals and perverting the minds of
natives who see but cannot read.

FOREIGNERS SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES.

Unfortunately, our few producers do
not make use of their many op-
portunities. Pictures coming from the
Dominions are not always British. The
beautiful and poetic "Light of Asia,"
acted by the India players, was produced
by Herr Osten, of Munich, and photo-
graphed by two German camera-men.
That intrepid explorer, who revealed
the innermost secrets of Tibet by pen
and camera, Dr. McGovern, was sent to
discover the unknown regions of the
Amazon by the Ufa Company of Berlin
and has brought back a film of unique
interest.

Two admirable New Zealand films have
just arrived in London—the dramatic
story of a settler and the thrilling
romance of that most picturesque and
poetic Pacific race, the Maoris, played by
themselves. The producer of both is a
Dane—Mr. Gustav Pauli—who photo-
graphed "David Livingstone." A Ger-
man producer, Georg Jacoby, is now
sailing round the world on a filming ex-
pedition with a company of English
actors on behalf of an American con-
cern. There is absolutely no reason why
British producers should not make these
and similar pictures, for which there is
a ready demand.

To remove a reproach which almost
impugns our patriotism we must have an
Empire policy. The Dominions are
making things easy for the British pro-
ducer. British films are admitted free of
duty in Australia and New Zealand and

under a nominal preferential tariff in
other Dominions. Our Government has
not reciprocated in giving free entry to
Dominion films, but levies a duty which
causes irritation and delay and costs
more to collect than it yields. The
Dominions are ready to apply a quota,
drastic censorship, or adopt any other
measures to favour British pictures the
moment we can supply reasonably good
alternatives to foreign productions.

It is in the sphere of Empire films that
the Government can give practical help.
An Empire marketing board have now
the first half of a million pounds to
spend in advertising Empire goods. Let
part of this fund be devoted to encourag-
ing Empire films. I do not mean edu-
cational, industrial, or travel films,
which the Dominion Governments and
railways now produce—although we
might do something in the same line our-
selves—nor do I mean mere propagand-
ist productions. The Empire pictures
which I contemplate should be entertain-
ment of an educational kind.

GLORIOUS THEMES.

Some of the masterpieces of the Amer-
ican screen have been based on events in
American history. The story of the
British people and the growth of the
Empire, with its endless variety and
succession of drama and romance, its
discoveries and adventures, its victo-
ries, tragedies and achievements
through the centuries on land and
sea in every part of the globe, forms
an inexhaustible reservoir upon which to
draw for pictorial epics. Then there is
the glorious treasure-house of English
imaginative literature. It really becomes
a problem of selection.

The selection of subjects should be
made on the best advice and the pictures
executed in a style equal to the foremost
masterpieces. An advisory selection
committee should be appointed, to in-
clude such men as Mr. Rudyard Kipling,
Mr. John Buchan, Sir Auckland Geddes,
Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. John Drink-
water, Mr. Somerset Maugham, Mr.
Gavazzi King (consulting secretary of
the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Associa-
tion), and Mr. Frank Lascelles, who was
responsible for the Empire Pageant at
Wembley in 1924 and who has produced
historic pageants in three Dominions.

After the subjects are chosen handsome
fees should be offered for scenarios and
ample funds supplied for production.
"David Livingstone" and "The Ro-
mance of the Maoris," good as they are,
would have been still better pictures and
more universal in their appeal had more
capital been available.

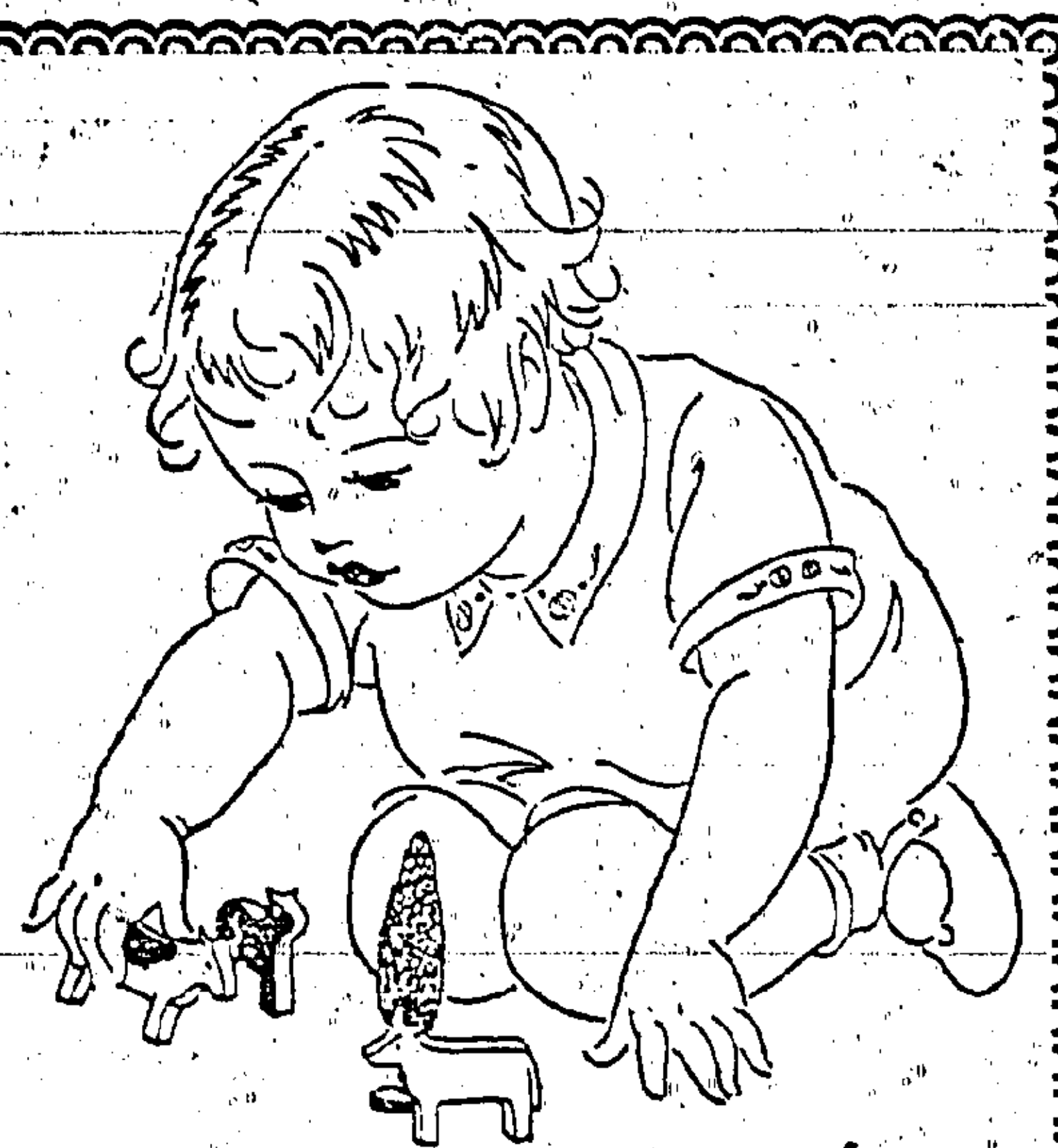
The object of Empire films should be
to express phases of our history and re-
cords of our achievements in a popular
form which would appeal to all people,
irrespective of race, creed, or colour.
Films should be an entertainment with
an educational interest and a moral ob-
jective.

Plays have been written and films pro-
duced intended to show the demoralising
effects of the contact of white people with
coloured races. Let us show the other
side of the picture. Give a pictorial
epitome of the white man's burden, show-
ing how daring pioneers and sagacious
pro-consuls brought vast regions under
the influence of British civilisation; how
the wild jungle has been transformed
into a cotton field and the primitive
savage turned into a law-abiding subject
and a policeman. The "white man's
burden" is itself an inspiring theme.

The industry must be built up by men
of big ideas who are prepared to face
and to meet the obligation of a few
years' pioneer work. Failures in the
past have been due to the pitifully inade-
quate means adopted. Given a bold,
enterprising policy, supported by a
strong combination, an all-Empire film
chain is within sight. The links are
forged, awaiting only a master hand to
fashion them together and give the
waiting Dominions British-made pictures
as good, if not better, than any now
offered.—Daily Mail.

IF A DOCTOR HAD INDIGESTION

He wouldn't attempt to get rid of the pain
by deadening it—he'd remove the harmful
acid which is the cause. This acid is instantly
neutralized by "Bisurated" Magnesia, which
preparation doctors prescribe, whilst hospitals
use it with conspicuous success. "Bisurated"
Magnesia will do you good, too, if you've any
stomach trouble like indigestion, dyspepsia,
gastritis, or wind. Get some from your chemist
to-day: it costs so little and does so much.
But be sure that it is "Bisurated" Magnesia,
for that's the one thing that will put your
stomach right. You cannot make a mistake
if you ask for "Bisurated" Magnesia and see
the registered trade-marks "Bisurated" and
"Bismag" on the package.



THERE is no worry or anxiety in rearing Baby
healthfully and happily, even in a tropical climate,
when Glaxo is used as Baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children
in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that
Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—
that's why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your Baby Glaxo and watch the difference after a
few days: see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is
and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Sole Agents.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

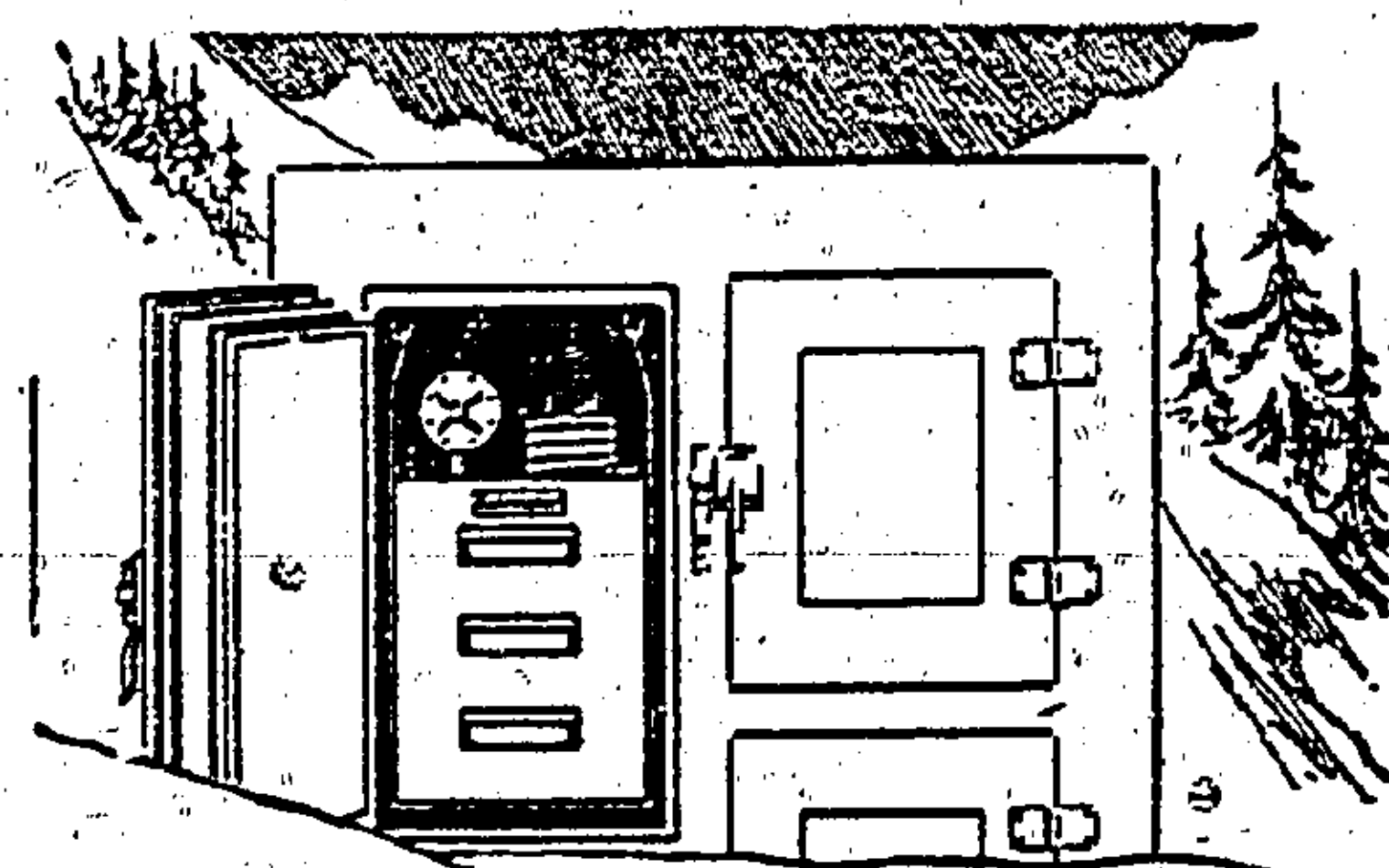
Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,

HONGKONG.

[56]



THE big outstanding fact about Kelvinator is its
absolute reliability. Any Kelvinator owner will tell
you how thoroughly dependable it is.

Kelvinator is entirely automatic and is so well designed
that it can be installed in any standard refrigerator.
It is so efficient that it freezes ice for table use and is an
invaluable aid in the preparation of delicious desserts.

It is guaranteed to give you the same complete satisfaction
that it has for years given to thousands of housewives.
Come in and see it or phone for literature.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

Agents for Hongkong & S. China:

Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Hardware Showrooms,

OR
The China Light & Power Co.'s Showrooms,

63, Nathan Road, Kowloon

Established 1916

Kelvinator
Electric Refrigeration

[5517]

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
Tel. Central 256. 2, Queen's Buildings.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BELL'S UNITED ASBESTOS CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Victor" Metallico, "Dagger," "Quadruple" and "Reefer" Packings.

Bell's Asbestos Compositions.

"Salamander" Engine & Cylinder Oils.

"Salamanderite Jointing."

ANCHOR BRAND
PURE MANILA ROPE.
"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

ESTABLISHED 1854

YNCHAUSTI ROPE FACTORY

MARINE ROPE
TRANSMISSION
OF POWER ROPE
CABLE LAID
HAWERS
WELL DRILLING
CABLES

ROPES OF ALL
SIZES FOR ALL
PURPOSES

MADE FROM
PURE MANILA
HEMP

MANUFACTURED
BY THE MOST
MODERN
MACHINERY.

MANILA

STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Factories:—MANILA, P.I.
HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3165. A.P.B.

CAFE RESTAURANT
PARISIEN.

"The Rendezvous of the Elite."

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.

SPECIAL—(Bouillabaisse).

TEA DANSANT—5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

SPECIAL DINNER—\$3 PER COVER.

NOVELTIES.

KINDLY RESERVE TABLES IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE:—The Cafe and Lounge are Open Daily
From 8 a.m. to Midnight.

TELEPHONE C. 1576 FOR RESERVATIONS. [128]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1925

With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

THE NEW PAINKILLER
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Headache & Neuralgia, No. 3 for Gout & Gravel.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

LOCAL RICSHAS.

DECREASE IN NUMBERS.

Some interesting figures are included in an article on the decline of public rickshas in the Colony, by the *Kung Sheung Yat Po* (Industrial and Commercial Daily Press), which has been making inquiries on the subject.

The number of rickshas in Hongkong and Kowloon is given as:—

1918	1,500/1,600
1922	over 1,300
1923	about 1,130
1924	1,080
1925	same
1926	about 1,020

In 1918 the Colony had the record number of rickshas, it is observed. With the advent of motor traffic, the Police Department has followed a policy of gradual reduction.

POLICE POLICY.

Since 1923, rickshas (the drivers of which) have had three convictions registered against them for offences, have been withdrawn from off the streets. The numbers thus taken off are given by the *Kung Sheung Yat Po* as 120 in 1923, 100 in 1924, none in 1925 and over 60 in 1926.

A factor not mentioned by the vernacular paper is the permission of public rickshas on the upper levels a few years ago, but this addition is possibly included in the figures quoted above.

The licence for a public ricksha is \$72 a year, it is stated. Including the licence fee and the hire charged by the owner (or "farmer"), the coolies pay 45 cents a day for the privilege of drawing a ricksha. The man on day shift pays 24 cents and the night shift man pays 30 cents.

AIR TAXIS AT 2/- A MILE.

THE TRIP FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

TRAFFIC STEADILY INCREASING.

LONDON, July 12th.

A man walked into the traffic manager's office at Croydon Aerodrome one night last week and said, "I want an aeroplane, please, to take me to Paris for dinner."

The official in charge showed no surprise. Such incidents are by no means a startling departure from the ordinary routine of London's Continental air port.

You can "taxi" in the air to any part of the Continent for 2s. a mile there and back. A private aeroplane for the journey to Paris and return, with the privilege of keeping it one night, costs about £40. The excellent daily service of public aeroplanes enables a week-end tourist to visit the Rhine by air with less exertion than he requires for the land journey across England.

Croydon is the meeting-place for many nationalities. From 7.55 a.m., when the first Paris aeroplane "takes off" with passengers for Zurich and Bale, air expresses are ascending and arriving all day long.

Normally there are 11 or 12 out of Croydon and as many in, but extra machines have to be added daily to deal with the increased goods and passenger traffic. Last month more than 3,000 travellers passed through the Customs.

The Man in Control.

From this landing ground radiate three great airways to the Continent. You can go aloft at Croydon and reach Moscow, Copenhagen, Berlin, Prague, Bale, or Marseilles, according to the direction in which your air express is flying. Traffic junctions at Amsterdam, Cologne, and Paris hold together this broad network of European air services.

Its nerve centre in England is a control tower perched high above Croydon field. Here, at the top of a step iron ladder, sits the telephonist, who talks with every pilot in the air and the control officer with his traffic chart of Western Europe pinned to the desk before him. Flags show the position of the aeroplanes in flight. Ten minutes after they leave a foreign terminus they are reported on the way. Every ten minutes thereafter the control officer sees each aeroplane through its flag. He follows it across the Channel and until it is over Kent. Then a watcher on the balcony outside, who is like the forward look-out in a ship, scans the horizon with his official glasses for the first glimpse of the aeroplane winging its way downward to the alighting field.

Five minutes later it drops gently in front of the control tower. High steps are carried to the cabin door, the passengers climb out, smiling a little awkwardly, with the air of explorers who have unexpectedly reached another world. They are sifted quickly through the Customs and the passport barriers, while Scotland Yard weighs them with an experienced eye. Within ten minutes they are driving rapidly down a pleasant country road towards London—two and a half hours from Paris, two hours from Rotterdam, an hour and a half from Ostend—still rather dazed by their sudden transition.

TRAVELLED WITH LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. W. H. Trenwith, for many years a resident of Galle, Ceylon, passed away in his 80th year on July 21st.

Mr. Trenwith came from Wales and had travelled all over the world. He accompanied Dr. Livingstone in his travels in Africa. He was an accomplished musician and could play almost any instrument. He was a Freemason and belonged to the Lodge at Galle.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 13th, 1926.	
Banking Bank	\$1,100 buy, 1,110 ss.
Do.	2188 nom.
Chartered Bank	2200 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	2200 nom.
Do.	2130 nom.
P. & O. Bank	234 buy.
East Asia Bank	234 buy.
Canton Insurance	2300 sel.
China Underwriters	11.30 buy.
North China Insurance	11.145 nom.
Union Insurance	1339 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	634 buy.
China Fire Insurance	2300 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	2300 nom.
Douglases	225 buy.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	224 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	214 nom.
Indo-China (Ind.)	230 nom.
Do.	230 nom.
Shell Transport	230 nom.
Star Lines	230 nom.
Waterboats	215 nom.
China Sugars	244 sel.
Malacca Sugars	230 buy.
Benguet	214 nom.
Kwai Ming A.	40 nom.
Langkat (combined)	11.23 buy.
Do. (single)	11.12 buy.
Shanghai Exploration	11.52 nom.
Shanghai Loans	11.7 nom.
Kia	244 nom.
Tyong Min	27 buy.
Ural Caspian	37 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	2180 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	234 buy.
Hongkong	11.171 buy.
New Engineering	11.530 buy.
Shanghai Docks	11.109 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	2107 nom.
Hongkong Lands	2014 nom.
Hongkong Realty (H.K.)	274 buy, 2 sel.
H.K. Territorial	35 nom.
H.K. Development	15 sel.
Humphreys & Kistner	2134 nom.
Prince's Buildings	214 buy.
Bural Lands	214 buy.
Kwo Cottons	11.915 buy, 2 sel.
Oriental	11.23 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	11.52 buy.
Do. (new)	11.27 buy.
China Buses	11.104 buy.
Hongkong Tramways	224 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	2104 buy.
Do. (new)	27.00 nom.
Singapore Tractions	10.8 buy, 12 sel.
Tams	23 sel.
Amusements	274 buy.
Canton Ice	274 nom.
Cement (combined)	214 nom.
Do. (old)	212 nom.
Do. (new)	211 nom.
China Lights (combined)	214 buy.
Do. (old)	214 nom.
Do. (new)	211 nom.
China Providents	25.30 buy.
Constructions	224 nom.
Dairy Farms	2104 nom.
Der A Wings	26 sel.
Hongkong Electric	27.00 sel.
Macao Electric	255 nom.
H.K. Dopes (combined)	226 sel.
Do. (old)	210 sel.
Do. (new)	25 sel.
Lane Crawford	251 nom.
Mackintosh	219 nom.
Succors	211 nom.
United Asbestos	220 nom.
Watsons (old)	2134 nom.
Wm. Powells	269 nom.
buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; na.—nales nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, August 12th.

Paris	175
Brussels	176
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.42
Copenhagen	18.28
Vienna	34.40
Helsingfors	183
Buenos Aires	45.3
Shanghai	9.94
Yokohama	1/11.9/16
New York	4.86
Geneva	23.13
Milan	147
Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	22.14
Prague	164
Madrid	31.55
Rio	7
Bombay	1/5.63/64
Hongkong	2/2
Silver (spot)	28
Silver (forward)	28

British Columbia

TRUSTEE SECURITIES BONDS

Dominion Government
Municipal
Public Utility
Industrial
Real Estate and
Mortgages

R. P. CLARK & CO.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, INVESTMENTS
Victoria & Vancouver

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER
FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BROWN & CO.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

QUEEN'S TO-DAY ONLY.
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

PARAMOUNT

PRESENTS

GLORIA SWANSON

IN

MAN HANDLED.

WORLD

TO-DAY ONLY

A Great Melodrama of the Railroad

THE LIMITED MAIL

Ninety Minutes of Sustained Thrills.

When you're thinking things 'ain't what they was:
—What a rotten time everyone has,
All the work that one loathes
—No money—No clothes,
Fill the kettle and turn on the GAS.

Full particulars of Gas Fittings for every purpose can be obtained at the
SHOWROOM OF THE
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.
16a, Des Voeux Road Central. [A.P.B.]

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Coates
ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

410

PYJAMAS

of exceptional value

Good for comfort, good for sleep, good for wear and wash well. Made of a soft cotton cloth with a "silk like" finish, in smart block stripes of white and blue, mauve or grey. Inexpensively priced at \$8.50 per suit.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.



COTTON KIMONOS
and
BATH ROBES
in a variety of
Pleasing Designs

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE

By Appointment **ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.** By Appointment

THE PIONEERS OF MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

A Motor Car uninsured is
a liability not an asset.

SAFETY. SERVICE. SECURITY.

Agents:
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD (3RD FLOOR).

A.P.B.

THREE CELEBRATED MINERAL WATERS.

CON. REXEVILLE—a tonic and an admirable aid to digestion.

EVIAN WATERS—the most agreeable of table waters. Try it.

VICHY CELESTINS—invaluable as a cure for liver trouble and biliousness, gout and arthritis.

OBTAINABLE AT

THE FRENCH STORE,

9, BRACONFIELD ARCADE.

Just Received A Big Assortment of Egyptian Cigarettes
of All Sizes and Shapes.

Price—From \$1.20 to \$5.50 per box 50s.

Also a Big Shipment of Fashionable Pipes

Price—From \$2.00 to \$10 each.

YOURS TRULY TOBACCO STORE,

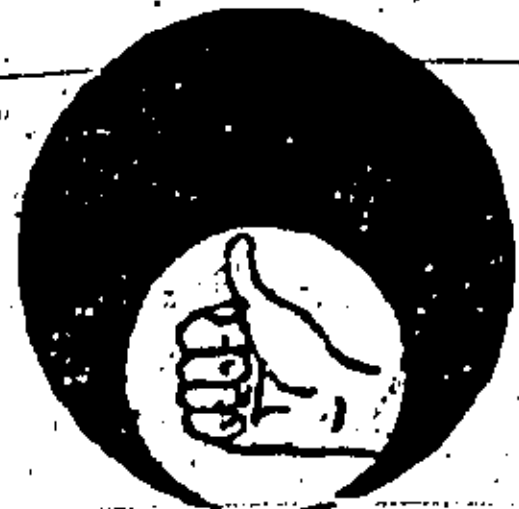
(OPPOSITE NEW P. & O. BUILDING).

PHONE C. 1856.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

12, PEDDER STREET.

TELEPHONE 1630.



"CRESCENT FERTILISERS"

FOR

VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, LAWNS, etc.

Specially prepared to meet Local Soil Requirements

ALSO

"CRESCENT" NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

(Analysing 25.75 per cent. ammonia)

AND

"CRESCENT" BONE FLOUR

(Analysing 60 per cent. phosphate.)

ON SALE AT

Messrs. **GRACA & Co., THE SUN Co., Ltd.,**

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

COAL TRADE ABROAD.

NO NEED FOR ABANDONMENT.

"AN UN-BRITISH VIEW."

Sir Adam Nimmo, vice-president of the Mining Association, at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by Industrial News, papers, Ltd., dealt with the position of the coal industry. The coalowners, he said, were striving to establish economic competitive conditions in order that the industry might be placed on a sound basis, and he urged that efforts should be made to increase output instead of trying to restrict it.

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., who presided, said he did not condemn the obstinacy of the miners, who were loyal to their leaders. It was not surprising that they envied the conditions enjoyed by people in sheltered trades, but, unfortunately, they ignored the people in unsheltered trades, such as engineering and shipbuilding, who had to submit to far greater sacrifices than they were asked to bear. There was a prevailing impression that the coalowners had prevented the adoption of new devices for the treatment of coal, but no other country was ahead of us in these matters.

Sir Adam Nimmo, in his review of the position, said that the owners were not possessed by any fetish in regard to the question of hours or a reduction in wages. We were confronted with a stern economic problem, and that was why the owners had consistently urged that the situation could be met more reasonably so far as the interests of the men were concerned by a lengthening of the hours rather than by the inevitable alternative—a severe reduction in wages.

The Miners' Federation, he proceeded, "have had no policy to meet the immediate situation. They are bankrupt of ideas. From first to last they have tied themselves to a slogan that there must be no change. In their policy they contemplate the closing of innumerable pits and they are prepared to drive hundreds of thousands of men out of the country. It is not only a policy of despair and suicide." However, long the strike might go on, the demands of the workers could not be met. The question of good will did not enter into the matter. There was no personal bitterness between those who represented the coalowners and the miners.

The Miners' Federation stood for nationalisation. If the country, declared Sir Alfred, were of the opinion that the mines ought to be nationalised the coalowners would not stand in the way, but seeing that the country had almost unanimously decided that it would not adopt the policy of nationalisation, the coalowners were entitled to claim that the policy of private enterprise should not be so interfered with either by Governments or by the Miners' Federation as to make it impossible to carry on the collieries. The coalowners were not out to get a settlement that would suit their own selfish interests, but one that would be sound for the whole of the interests of the country.

One of the greatest mistakes, added Sir Alfred, was the view-point that this country must be content with a much lower output of coal than it had before the war. "It is un-British to take the view that we must be content to abandon markets abroad that we have obtained in the past, and it is equally un-British to accept the view that we ought not even to make the effort to expand our foreign trade. Instead of an aggressive and progressive spirit being fostered, we are becoming too content to fall back upon purely artificial and arbitrary remedies." The coalowners are striving to establish sound economic competitive conditions, upon which alone future prosperity can rest.

REMARKABLE PHYSIQUE.

VERY FEW C 3 MEN IN U.S.A.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS REPLACE
THE OLD DRILL SERGEANT.

The days of the old drill sergeant are numbered, and his place is already being filled in some boys' schools, including Harrow, by the physical education master. That view was expressed by Mr. F. H. Jenner, secretary of the Secondary Schoolmasters' Physical Education Association, at a demonstration of modern methods, held in connection with the second annual conference at the London County Council College, Paddington-street, London.

"I don't rue or regret the fact that England has lost her supremacy in the athletic prowess of the world," said Sir Henry Hadow (Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University), who, as president of the association, addressed the conference. "It is a glorious leaf in our crown of laurel that our teachers of physical outdoor games and exercises should have taught other countries, in the beginning, to achieve supremacy over us."

The real charter of physical training in the schools, he added, was "Tom Brown's School-days." In America physical education was a little over-organised, from the English point of view. There were compulsory periods of inspection, as a result of which students were told what games they were allowed to play and from what they were excluded. They would be examined to see if they might play football next year, and so on. He was not sure whether to complete a survey as to what entirely suited the rather individualistic and independent temperament of this country. At any rate, America had achieved most extraordinary results, and was producing a most extraordinary race of people. He was struck when he was over there with the remarkable physique of most young Americans. There was nothing C 3 about them.

There were too many "weedy" people in Great Britain. There ought to be none. They wanted to get at the narrow chests and sunken chins, and strengthen people to proper manhood and womanhood.

IMPORTS BY THE STATE.

SAFEGUARDING SMALL PEOPLE.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

The Government, through the Home Secretary, disclosed to the House of Commons some of the details of their plan for the importation of foreign coal and its distribution in this country. It will be sold, said Sir William Joynson-Hicks, at the lowest possible price, with a view, not of making a profit, but of avoiding a loss. It is intended not for the use of the large consumers, who are expected to make their own arrangements, but for people like the smaller municipalities, who cannot be expected to enter the foreign market, and for the domestic consumer. Every effort will be made to prevent profiteering. The operation has been entered upon on Cabinet responsibility, in conformity with the duty which rests upon the Government to ensure the maintenance of supplies, works of public utility, and the production of food.

While the Government showed a business like frankness about their selling plans, they were naturally not so confident when it came to the question of purchases. Socialists, to the astonishment of Mr. Runciman and his Liberal friends, were heartily distrustful of the scheme. In Liberal eyes the proposals of the Government were more than faintly tinged with Socialism, and the spectacle of Labour opposing them in a succession of bitter speeches seemed to confound the occupants of the Opposition benches below the gangway. Labour members, especially the mining representatives, had convinced themselves that this was another branch of the Government campaign to bluff the miners into defeat. With their faithful ally, Mr. Jones of Silvertown, supplying the heavier metal of the debate from the longer ranges of the seats under the Gallery, they did some sharp hand-to-hand fighting with Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, from which they did not emerge with credit.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES.

In the face of attacks upon his personal integrity—by now, apparently, an accepted feature of the miners' members' methods in the House—the President of the Board of Trade preserved his dignity, giving all the facts, which, indeed, have never been concealed. But, in the national interest, he refused to concede their demands for information as to how, where, and when the country was purchasing its coal. Such details could, of course, only be made public at the cost of a substantial rise in prices. The Minister merely explained how the £3,000,000 which was being asked for would be used as a revolving credit, so that the money received in sales would be used for fresh purchases so long as foreign supplies were required by the country.

Having been given the clearest of reasons why the sources of Government supplies should not be made public, the House was not a little surprised to hear them disclosed from the Opposition front bench. What, after all, it might be asked, are national interests when Labour has the chance of a "score in debate"? If some from Germany, what material for a sneer from the member for Shettleston. Mr. Wheatley showed later what he could do with such an opportunity. But the Government's main concern in this matter, as the Home Secretary proceeded simply to explain, was that the home fires of the small householder should be kept burning. After all, the non-combatants in this dispute did retain some rights. The reply to all the theatrical curiosity and the cheap insinuations of the Socialists was the Minister's assurance that these secret purchases had been made so far on admirable terms for this country, that shipping tonnage had been purchased in the open market, and that every precaution would be taken to ensure that the coal found its way to the people for whom it was intended. Cherished theories must sometimes give way before the necessities of abnormal times, said the Home Secretary.

The vote was passed by a majority of 129.

WILL OF SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT.

MILLAIS' REFUSAL TO PAINT HIS WIFE.

REQUESTS TO THEATRICAL CHARITIES.

The interesting disclosure that the late Sir Squire Bancroft offered Millais a large sum to paint Lady Bancroft's portrait at the height of her fame, and that it was refused by the famous painter, is revealed in the will of the doyen of the theatrical world.

He added that that was a great regret to him.

Sir Squire left the picture of himself by Hugh Riviere, and the portrait of his wife, by T. Jones Barker, to the National Portrait Gallery.

The famous actor-manager left unsettled property of the gross value of £174,535, and net personality of £173,594. Probate of his will has been granted to his son George Playdell Bancroft, barrister, and Sir Gerald Du Maurier. Sir Squire Bancroft has forgotten few of his friends. Many will receive a souvenir of some kind, and after providing family legacies, all the different theatrical charities came in for recognition, several to the extent of £1,000, a like sum going to the Middlesex Hospital.

He stated that his bequests to theatrical charities were "In remembrance that my late wife and I owed all our worldly possessions to the calling which we have served and loved, neither of us having ever invested or received money in any other way."

The Hongkong Weekly Press.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT WEEK
THE KUOMINTANG SETTLED THE POSTAL
STRIKE BY THE PAYMENT OF A SUBSIDY
TO THE STRIKERS.

Since then, day by day, reports have come to hand
regarding steadily increasing labour unrest in the
Southern Capital.

Everyday, there has been street fighting and the casual-
ties have numbered several hundreds.

The Kuomintang, in a desperate attempt to control the
situation, have openly taken sides with the extremist
faction. The leaders of the moderates have been
arrested and for a moment there is a lull in proceed-
ings. This is generally regarded, however, as a
period of quiet before the breaking out of rioting on
even a larger scale than before.

The continual changes in the political outlook are
recorded in the WEEKLY. The news gathered from
all sources and carefully collated gives a fair sum-
mary of the position and makes the WEEKLY
indispensable to those who wish to study trade
prospects.

[SEND COPIES HOME]

The Paper in the Familiar Yellow Cover.

32 Pages—Price 30 Cents.

[On Sale by all Regular Newsboys.]

LONGEST SENTENCE IN ENGLISH.

The longest sentence written in the English language is from the pen of Grenville Kleiser, author of various books on public speaking. He says:

"Some words transport us to the skies, others plunge us into abyssal gloom; some hold undisputed sway like absolute sovereigns, others do only menial service; some stab as with a rapier, others soothe like a mother's caress; some have the ingratiating modesty of a highborn maiden, others intrude like an unbidden guest; some sing in the memory like the lingering note of a nightingale, others haunt the mind like an ominous decree; some are like living personalities, others like dim memories of bygone days; some are like the dance of animated sunbeams, others like the sigh of mournful pines; some are like a beacon light, others like a flickering candle; some are like a quivering image on water, others set as a face of flint; some are a symphony of the stars, others like jangling notes out of tune; some are hot as a fiery volcano, others cold as a winter blast; some are as soft as a whispering breeze; others loud as a cannon-peal; some are as gay as a troubadour, others sombre as a starless night; some are as lustrous as a jewel, others dull as a brooding sky; some are as nimble as dancing water, others as heavy as a weary footstep; some are as beautiful as the rosy flush of dawn, others as ugly as a venomous toad; some are as definite as the glance of a child, others as vague as a faint dream; some are as picturesque as a fairy pageant, others plain as a desolate moor; some are as sonorous as organ notes; others faint as a dying wind; some are as leisurely as an aristocrat, others impulsive as youth; some are as pompous as a court official, others humble as a penitent; some are as joyous as the trill of a lark, others sad as a tender requiem; some are as quiet as the hush of night, others turbulent as a mountain torrent; some are as ethereal as moonbeams, others heavy as the tramp of armed men; some are as swift as a winged arrow, others slow as a funeral dirge; some are as frank as the call of a bird, others subtle as a creeping tiger; some are as gentle as falling dew, others harsh as avenging fate; some are as efficacious as a healing balm, others fatal as a serpent's sting; some are as refreshing as a summer shower, others oppressive as a desert heat; some are as majestic as the mountains, others insignificant as dust; some are as exquisite as celestial music, others raucous as a vendor's cry; some are as delicate as a spider's web, others firm as adamant; some are as enduring as the everlasting hills, others as evanescent as air-built castles; some are as mellow as a cathedral chime, others ominous as a doomsday knell."

This reminds us of what we have been told is the longest word in German—though we have always suspected a fake. It is—

WELL 430 FEET DEEP.

The well on which the Boulton Elevator is mounted is 430 ft. deep and was bored through the chalk cliffs almost a century ago. The level of the water is some 150 ft. below sea level, and the well supplies the whole of the requirements of the large Barracks. I understand that this is the deepest installation which the makers of the apparatus, Boulton and Paul, Ltd., of Norwich, have yet made, and it has now been running for an average of 20 hours a day for two years.

The feature of the installation which brings home more than anything the rapid advances which are being made in engineering science to-day is the fact that the operation of the pump is entirely automatic. When the supply of water in the reservoir reaches a fixed low level, a float switch connects up the motor to the mains and the starting of the elevator is controlled by an automatic resistance, the elevator being stopped in a similar manner when the reservoir is full.

MODERN ENGINEERING.

LIFTING WATER BY CAPILLARY.

The wonderful Boulton Water-Elevator, which supplies the water for the Citadel Barracks at Dover, affords a typical demonstration of the manner in which modern scientific discoveries are being applied to ordinary industrial problems and replacing older methods.

At first sight the method of operation of the elevator is somewhat mystifying, as there are no plungers or other forms of pistons and no pipes of any kind down the well. The apparatus consists simply of an endless band of special quality Balata belting, upon which are mounted three rows of metal cells formed by corrugating a flat strip and with their sides left open. Yet the water is raised by this band in a continual stream at the rate of 3,500 gallons an hour.

SECRET OF WORKING.

The secret of its working lies in the shape of the cells, which has been decided after many years of careful experimenting. The proportion of the depth of the cell to its width is so arranged that the surface tension of the water across the open ends of the cell is sufficient to balance the weight of the water in the cell, with the result that the band will hold the water like a sponge, even when it is not moving. The belt runs over a simple pulley in the headgear which is driven through a worm gearing by a 10 h.p. electric motor and the head gear is fitted with a trough, which collects the water as it is thrown out of the belt, and delivers it to the main.

A more simple apparatus it would be difficult to imagine, and as might be expected the efficiency in working is extremely high. In fact, from readings of the current consumed by the motor the efficiency of the elevator works out at approximately 70 per cent., which is a remarkably high figure for any type of deep well water lift.

WELL 430 FEET DEEP.

The well on which the Boulton Elevator is mounted is 430 ft. deep and was bored through the chalk cliffs almost a century ago. The level of the water is some 150 ft. below sea level, and the well supplies the whole of the requirements of the large Barracks. I understand that this is the deepest installation which the makers of the apparatus, Boulton and Paul, Ltd., of Norwich, have yet made, and it has now been running for an average of 20 hours a day for two years.

The feature of the installation which brings home more than anything the rapid advances which are being made in engineering science to-day is the fact that the operation of the pump is entirely automatic. When the supply of water in the reservoir reaches a fixed low level, a float switch connects up the motor to the mains and the starting of the elevator is controlled by an automatic resistance, the elevator being stopped in a similar manner when the reservoir is full.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN THE LABOUR UNIONS.

KUOMINTANG OPENLY SUPPORTING THE EXTREMISTS.

SKIRMISHING ON FUKIEN BORDER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

"As I reported yesterday the Kuomintang appear to have definitely decided to support the Workers' Delegate Conference against the Central Labour Union. The Workers' Conference, who are regarded as the extremist party, threatened to call out their 170,000 members and as the Kuomintang wanted at all costs to avoid anything like a general strike this threat turned the balance. Yesterday it was known that seven leaders of the Central Labour Union had been arrested and I expressed the opinion that more would be taken into custody unless they left Canton quickly. Now it is reported that thirty-five members of this Union have been made prisoners and rumours are also current that the Union itself and its affiliated organisations are to be disbanded.

Superficially this might seem to be the end of the labour war which has been waging in Canton during the past two weeks. Those who are watching the situation closely, however, doubt whether the deep rooted trouble can be overcome so easily as this. The Central Labour Union is a strong and influential body and it is already stated that the machinists and mechanics connected with the public utility companies in Canton and the Arsenal at Shekcheng will declare a strike if the Kuomintang openly endeavours to suppress it.

Many observers, indeed, regard it as a suicidal policy for the Kuomintang to support the "Reds" as the members of the Workers' Conference are called, even to the extent they have done. It is thought that their present action will alienate the sympathy of large numbers of artisans whose collective power and influence are very considerable.

There are reports that a new party, the "Chungshatang" or Chinese party, is being organised to oppose the Kuomintang.

KUOMINTANG FORCES IN HUNAN.

According to the Kuomintang Press there are altogether 34 regiments of Kuomintang troops in Hunan, comprising the Northern Expeditionary force. Some 16 regiments are composed of Hunanese troops who were there before Canton organised its expedition. There are three regiments which recently deserted from the Northern army of Marshal Wu Pei Fu and the Kwangsi Army (7th Kuomintang Corps) consists of eight regiments. Therefore, despite all the talk, only six or seven regiments have gone direct from Canton. Most of the Kuomintang forces which left Canton City are now quartering near the Canton-Hunan border, in Lokchang, Namhung and nearby towns.

A Swatow report says that Kuomintang troops and Fukien troops have already commenced skirmishing at Shao-an, along the Kwangtung-Fukien borders.

Kuomintang journals, which at first scouted any possible combination between Marshal Wu Pei Fu and General Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan, now publish reports that General Tang's troops from Yunnan have reached Kwangsi territory on their way to combine with others for an attack on Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

SEVEN YEARS.

SEQUEL TO "SUIYANG" ARMS FIND.

ONE MAN DISCHARGED.

Four of the five men arrested on the s.s. *Suiyang* last Sunday, in connection with an arms find were each sentenced, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, to seven years' hard labour. The fifth defendant was discharged.

The first prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and the other four denied any knowledge of the arms.

Sub-Inspector K. Andrews, outlining the case, said that early last Sunday morning prior to leaving for Shanghai, the s.s. *Suiyang* was searched. The searchers found three pairs of European boots, in each of which a revolver was hidden. Two pairs were found near where the first prisoner was lying, and the other pair were concealed amongst some cargo. Fifty Chinese had booked on the vessel for Shanghai, but of these the five prisoners only were Cantonese. When the search was being conducted two of the prisoners tried to get away, but both were caught. One of them got aboard a junk, which was lying alongside. Two days before the vessel was due to sail two of the prisoners purchased four tickets. These were found in the possession of the first four prisoners.

Evidence of the finding of the arms was given by Sergeant Barnicle and three Chinese detectives.

AN INTENDED PIRACY.

An interpreter gave evidence in regard to the statements made by the men. The first prisoner had said: "The revolvers were found in my possession."

The second prisoner had stated that the revolvers were taken on board by the first prisoner, who had requested him to accompany him to Shanghai "to get foreign wealth."

Inspector Andrews pointed out that one of the Chinese characters in the statement meant "sea" and suggested that the last phrase meant "to get foreign wealth at sea." Witness agreed that a certain character meant "sea," but did not think that the Chinese could be translated as "piracy."

The third prisoner had stated that the arms were being taken to Shanghai for sale, "because I am a poor man in Hongkong at present." The fourth and fifth prisoners had denied the charge.

At the conclusion of the trial, Inspector Andrews said he had been instructed to ask for a heavy sentence, as the C.S.P. was convinced that the arms were being taken to Shanghai in order that piracy should be committed.

As stated, the first four prisoners were each sentenced to seven years' hard labour, the fifth man being discharged.

PRISONER SLIPS HIS HANDCUFFS.

ESCAPE AT CROWDED STATION.

While crowds of City workers were entering Fenchurch-street Station, E.C., a prisoner, one of two on the way from Grays to Brixton Prison, slipped his handcuffs and escaped from two warders. The man, Arthur Hartley, aged 29, had been remanded at Grays earlier in the day on a charge of burglary.

Both men were being taken down the station stairs to the courtyard, where a taxicab was waiting. There were only three more steps between the prisoners and the taxicab when Hartley slipped his handcuffs and bolted out of the station before the warders had realised what had happened.

LOST IN STREET MAZE.

Turning sharply to the right, Hartley ran into Fenchurch-street, with one of the warders and several passers-by in pursuit. The chase was continued as far as Aldgate Pump, the pursuers increasing in number, but they lost Hartley at Duke-street. He is believed to have run down that street and into the maze of turnings in Bishopsgate.

Hartley had a lead of about twenty yards, and people who first saw him running down Fenchurch-street thought he was running after an omnibus. It was noticed that for some distance he did run after an omnibus but failed to catch it.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE FESTIVAL.

THE LOVE STORY OF THE COW-HERD AND THE WEAVER.

"NOT BAD" FOR BUSINESS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The boycott may have affected the Chinese merchant in Hongkong, but it does not trouble his daughter and has not apparently diminished the amount of her pocket money.

At any rate that is the impression I obtained from a number of shop-keepers with whom I spoke regarding the trade done in preparation for to-day's festival.

As everyone in Hongkong knows, to-day, being the 7th day of the 7th moon, is the anniversary of the meeting of the cow-herd and the weaver, two lovers in Chinese mythology. It is a festival of particular interest to the Chinese girls and in most homes there are receptions and parties and much giving of presents. The majority of the shop-keepers I questioned on the subject remarked that "business was not bad." I suppose that is about as much as any of them would admit even in the height of a boom.

I asked one of the traders if he was not surprised that well-educated young ladies, speaking a foreign language as well as Chinese, should still be buying articles in celebration of a pagan festival. It is his business in life to talk to women and to supply their needs. "He is a married man with daughters of his own," But apparently Chinese girls, in one respect at least, are similar to girls of all other races. "I do not understand anything about women," said this particular Chinese merchant. And with that answer I had to be content.

TWO TYPHOONS.

ONE NEAR PARACELS, THE OTHER IN CHINA SEA.

The weather reports of yesterday showed that two typhoons have now formed, one being near the Paracels, and the other East of Luzon.

Shortly after 11.30 yesterday morning the following notices regarding the typhoons were issued:—

Typhoon within 80 miles of Lat. 16 degrees N., Long. 113 degrees E. (This position is near the Paracels outside the 300 miles radius of Hongkong). Direction: stationary, or moving very slowly.

Typhoon within 120 miles of Lat. 18 degrees N., Long. 125 degrees E. (This position is out in the Pacific, further from the Colony than Luzon and several hundred miles away). Direction: north-west. (If the cyclone continues straight on this direction, it will go to the north of Hongkong, somewhere near Apoy).

The American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m.—Warning: Depression Northern Part China Sea Advancing Westward.

Typhoon is about 125 degrees Long. E. 19 degrees Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

Till noon to-morrow the official forecast is (Hongkong and coast) north-east or variable winds, moderate; fine to cloudy, (Formosa Channel) north winds, freshening.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory, stated:—

The typhoon near the Paracels appears to be nearly stationary. The Eastern typhoon is now about 150 miles E.N.E. of Aparri, moving N.W. Local forecast:—N.E. or variable winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

KILLED BY A CROCODILE.

CHINESE SEIZED IN SINGAPORE SWAMP.

A tragedy of a kind that is fortunately very rare on Singapore Island occurred on Tuesday (says the *Straits Times*) of the 5th instant, when a Chinese youth was seized by a crocodile in a swamp at the ninth mile, West Coast Road.

The youth was in shallow water at the time, and his brother saw him being dragged away. The two men were wading out to a boat which was tied up nearby.

The deceased's brother saw the crocodile, and states that it is twelve feet long. No assistance was available, and an attempt at a rescue was impossible. The body was later recovered, with the legs and feet badly mangled. An inquest will be held in due course. —*Straits Times*.

RITZ CAFE.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY FILED.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON, LTD., SUE FOR RENT.

It was mentioned in the Summary Court yesterday, that the management of the Ritz Cafe, at Alexandra Building, had filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that a receiving order had been granted. Bankruptcy officials took over the premises on Thursday.

Mr. Nowell Bernard White, one of the partners did not appear at the Summary Court yesterday, when he was sued by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for \$847.50, comprising rents and rates due for the premises. Mr. R. A. Wadson appeared for the plaintiffs.

The management were further sued by the On Sang Lung firm, of the Central Market, for \$383.10 for poultry supplied. Mr. Bemedios was for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Wood indicated that he would take the cases in Chambers to-day.

ALLEGED MURDER.

HAWKER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The case in which an unlicensed hawker is charged with the murder of a coffin carrier and undertaker, by throwing boiling liquid over him, while he was asleep at 13, Rutter Street, and is further charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on the man's brother and his mother, who were also asleep at the time and received part of the liquid, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. A report of this case appeared in yesterday's *Daily Press*.

Defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

He made no statement, but when asked if he wished to call any witnesses, he said he would like to call his wife to give evidence for him at his trial.

POLICE VIGIL.

ARMED ROBBERS AT NGAU TAU KOK.

Before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, three Chinese appeared to answer a charge of unlawful possession of arms.

This is a sequel to the action of Sergeant Kennedy and Inspector Stimson, of Yaumatei, who, acting on information that on the night of August 11th a robbery was planned by a band consisting of four Chinese, at Ngau Tau Kok, visited the place at 8 p.m. Three men were arrested in consequence and a fourth escaped. Shots were fired at the fugitive, but his pursuers soon lost track of him in the dark.

The case was formally remanded for a week.

A BELATED MARRIAGE.

SINGAPORE WIDOW GRANTED PROBATE.

The will of Henry da Silva deceased, of Singapore, was concerned in an application made by his widow, a Tamil Christian named Maria Nachristum da Silva, before the Chief Justice (Sir William J. Wilson) on the 4th instant.

Mr. Reginald Tessensohn and three relatives were defendants, and they put the plaintiff to proof of the statement that she was the legal wife of the deceased. The defendants were represented by Mr. C. H. da Silva, Mr. Ariff, Mr. J. Laycock, and Mr. Kelly.

Mr. T. D. Parsons, for the plaintiff, said that a petition for letters of administration was filed by the plaintiff and Mr. R. Tessensohn, and later Mr. Tessensohn issued an originating summons for a declaration with regard to a will that had been made by the deceased, of which the deceased was the executor. That summons had been consolidated with the probate application.

The only issue was whether Maria Nachristum da Silva was the lawful widow of Henry da Silva. The facts were curious, counsel added. The plaintiff had lived with the deceased for 16 years as his mistress, and she married him five days before his death, but after he had made his will. That marriage invalidated the will.

The plaintiff gave evidence of her marriage to the deceased, and this was corroborated by the Rev. Father Baudel, who performed the ceremony. The plaintiff, in reply to his Lordship, said she had married before, but her first husband died four years ago.

No opposition was offered by counsel representing the defendants, and his Lordship granted a declaration that plaintiff was the lawful widow of the deceased.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4578.



NEW STOCK OF STRIPED NECKWEAR

MADE FROM SQUARES.

These include the colours of all the best known Clubs, Colleges, Schools, Regimental Colours of His Majesty's Army and Navy, etc., etc., and made in 60 different colourings in a good quality silk.

PRICE ... \$2.00 EACH

ALSO

FOULARD BATSWING TIES

IN

MANY COLOURINGS.

PRICE ... \$1.50

SEE WINDOW.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

12, Des Voeux Road.

JUST ARRIVED.

ELBSCHLOSS BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

COMPLETE OPERAS

IN ART ALBUMS—

CARMEN,

RIGOLETTO,

AIDA.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

107 HOUSE STREET.

TEL. C. 1922.

ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

They have rapidly come into favour with discriminating smokers

owing to their delightful flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. H. F. McMASTER.
BY Mutual Arrangement, Mr. McMASTER'S Services with us TERMINATED on 1st JULY, 1926.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1926.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGAGES.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as No. 608, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected upon THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1689, To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 25th DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, At 3 o'clock P.M.,
AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
By
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1689, together with No. 608, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected thereon. The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of a Term of 75 years from the 24th November, 1900 (Renewable for One Further Term of 75 years) created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 24th December, 1901, and made between His Late Majesty KING EDWARD VII of the one part and WOO YIU NAM and TSUI WAN KWAI of the other part. Annual Crown Rent: \$15.00. Area: 739 square feet.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
OR TO
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1926. [3885]

GOOD TENANTS AND BUYERS
AVAILABLE FOR FLATS AND
HOUSES IN SUITABLE
LOCALITIES FROM
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

OFFERS INVITED FOR POSSIBLE
PRIVATE DISPOSAL OF HOUSES
SITUATED IN
Stewart Terrace
Broadwood
Finkle
Hobinson
Conduit
Magazine Gap
Glenelg
Pokfulam

Part Cash down with Monthly Rental
Counting towards Balance of Purchase Price
may be arranged.
HOUSES AND FLATS AVAILABLE
FOR TENANCY IN
Macdonnell and Bowen Roads;
Also
Happy Valley, Kowloon and Glenelg.

MORTGAGES ARRANGED. INVESTMENT SHARES
NEGOTIATED. SMALL OR LARGE LOANS.
DEPOSITS FROM \$500 UP. INVITED ON
APPROVED INVESTMENTS BEARING 6%
INTEREST.
HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS'
SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.,
10, DES VOGES ROAD C. TEL. C 4330

FELIX VILLAS—At the TERMINUS of
the new BUS SERVICE, European
residences equipped with modern sanitation,
electric light, gas, as well as garage and
comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants'
quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These
comfortable residences on MOUNT DAVID
Road, face South and are situated in one of
the most delightful localities in Hongkong.
Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

BASEBALL
AT HAPPY VALLEY.
ALL STAR FILIPINO TEAM—
v. SOUTH CHINA—
MONDAY, AUGUST 16th.
v. U.S.S. "HELENA"—
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th.
v. ALL HONGKONG—
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th.
COMMENCING AT 4.30 P.M.

ADMISSION—
FIFTY CENTS.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform... 30 CENTS.
Children... 10 CENTS.
LADIES FREE. [3883]

OFFICE TO LET
IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
[3845] A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.
GROUND FLOOR OFFICES, near
KOWLOON FERRY.
Apply to—
Box No. 3913,
[3813] c/o Hongkong Daily Press

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS.
TO LET—From First September,
"STOWFORD No. 2," 46, BURNHAM
ROAD, Three Stories Six Rooms, Five Bath
Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Apply
to DEACONS, Prince's Building. [195]

TO LET—Quiet European FLATS at Tung
Hing Road, opposite to the MORUM CIRCLE
EXCHANGE. Cheap Rents Ranging from \$25.00
to \$45.00 Per month. Also European FLATS
at "KA CHUAN" BURNHAM NEWMAN ROAD, at
Moderate Rate. Apply to THE KA CHUAN
LAND ESTATE, 22, Tung Hing Road,
Kowloon. [197]

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S
Celebrated
DRY GINGER
ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful
aroma and rich flavour
are features which give this
beverage the IMMENSE
POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly de-
clared by travellers, tourists
and others, that WATSON'S
DRY GINGER ALE is
UNEQUALLED by any
similar product throughout
the world.

"PYERIS"
SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water,
healthful and refreshing.
Surpassing in quality the
celebrated European Spa
Waters.

Blends excellently with
Wines and Spirits, especially
Whiskey.

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

FORMAZONE—THE
NON-ALCOHOLIC
CHAMPAGNE. It possesses
the characteristic stimulating
and refreshing qualities of
Champagne, and has a
delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
ESTABLISHED 1841. 30

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14th, 1926.

THE SO-CALLED TRADE UNIONS
IN RUSSIA.

There appears to be considerable confusion of thought about the term "Trade Union" in reference to the subject where Russia is concerned. During the General Strike in Great Britain when the Soviet Government were taxed with sending money to support the Trades Union Congress in the attack that body engineered against the nation, the reply of the Soviet was that the contributions were from Trade Unions in Russia. In the Press at home and abroad we read a great deal from time to time of Trade Unionism under the Moscow regime. But what in point of fact does that really mean? An authority on Russian affairs has supplied us with some interesting and instructive information on the subject.

In the first place, it is important to note that the words "Government" and "Trade Union" represent quite different things in Russia from what they do elsewhere. What is called the Government of Russia is only one organ, and that not the governing organ, of the Communist party. The real power is a body called the Politbureau, which controls the Third International, the "Trade Unions" and the "Government" itself, as well as various other bodies. They are, as Lord Balfour recently remarked, all one when something is to be done, but separate and distinct when excuses for what has been done have to be made.

The Trade Unions are not at all what Englishmen mean by that name, but are organs of the State, and the Chairman of the Trade Union Central Council has a seat on the Politbureau. Strikes are not allowed, and the main purpose of Russian Trade Unions is not to promote the welfare of the workmen, but to keep them in due subjection to the Politbureau.

What has been happening, therefore, in regard to the contributions of Russian miners to British miners in the coal strike, is that a deplorably ill-housed, ill-paid body of Russian workmen have had compulsory deductions made from their scanty wages in order to support a Trade Union movement in Great Britain; but as a matter of sober truth the Politbureau and its pliant tool, the "Government" of Russia would not allow such a movement as the coal strike to exist in that country for a single week. The workmen are simply serfs, with no liberty to express their opinions, much less take action to try to enforce them.

The Communist Politbureau of Russia, having established its own government—a ruthless tyranny—hopes ultimately to do the same in England and in other countries. The reason that Englishmen find it difficult to understand their tactics is that the aim they have in view appears so ridiculously impossible.

THE FINAL TEST MATCH.

The Australian cricketers cannot legitimately complain that they have not had enough attention paid to them during their present tour in England. Some of our old fogies, indeed, have expressed amazement that in the midst of the general strike and the paralysis of industry caused by the coal strike the British people could devote so much time and thought to any game. The old simile is trotted out and the attitude of the cricket crowds has been likened to that of Nero who is supposed to have fiddled while Rome was burning. The despondent observers shake their heads and say that there are far more people in England to-day who know the names of the Australian team than who know the names of the men in the Cabinet that carries the burden of Empire.

The typical JOHN BULL, however, just goes on in the old, quiet, unemotional fashion, taking his pleasures and trials as they come. On the whole the many thousands of onlookers go to see cricket played because it provides a pleasant pastime in the open air. Occasionally—very occasionally say some critics—a thrill of excitement creeps in.

Cricket is still the great game of England. In the minds of many it was made popular by that very remarkable personality Dr. W. G. Grace. Some of us remember "the Doctor," but to the majority of onlookers to-day he is just a tradition. We say "they were giants in those days" as we talk of "W.G." and the others. Soon the younger generation will be talking, in a similar strain of Homos and those who are the heroes of thousands of schoolboys in Britain to-day. Hero-worship is not to be despised. It is all to the good that youth should include in its ideals prowess in healthy outdoor sports and that which is called "the team spirit."

The final test match, which commences to-day, is to be played to a finish. That is what the public want in the first place. But we doubt whether they will be satisfied with a very long drawn out contest. The real demand is that there shall not be too much of the "safety first" about the tactics of the batsmen. The rules of the game do not need altering to produce "brighter" cricket. All that is required to secure definite results is quicker scoring. As one correspondent expressed it a few days ago the rising generation of cricketers must be taught to realise that the ball is manufactured "to be hit and not merely patted." It matters little, in our opinion, whether England or Australia wins this concluding match of the series so long as the players "play to win" and a good sporting game results.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "The Hidden Side of Religions."

One British case of diphtheria and one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever are mentioned in the return of notifiable diseases reported during the twenty-four hours ended August 13th.

It is not necessary to mention the novel which has inspired the writing of another, to be called, "But They Marry Brunettes." Rumour names Miss Elsie Janis as the author of the Brunette theory and book.

Commencing from to-morrow (Sunday) and extending to Wednesday "A Thief in Paradise" will be the principal attraction at the Queen's Theatre. This film is a First National production and should appeal to all picturegoers.

A bazaar is to be held on September 2nd-4th, inclusive, in the London Mission Society compound, Bonham Road, for the building fund of the new Church of Christ in China (To Chai Church). Further particulars will be announced later.

A Chinese was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, on Wednesday, suffering from injuries received as the result of being knocked down by a motor-car driven by Mr. J. Mason, of the Kowloon Naval Yard, in front of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company's premises.

The Police Traffic Department announces that Queen's Road East, between Arsenal Street and Gresson Street, will be closed to vehicular traffic to-morrow (Sunday). Traffic will be diverted via Praya East and Gresson Street to Queen's Road East, and vice versa.

For being in possession of 14 taels of illicit opium, which he admitted having smuggled into Hongkong on an A.P.C. lighter from Wuchow, Ho Kam, a seaman employed on the m.v. *Ching Lung*, was at the Central Magistracy yesterday fined \$1,000 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

How two boys stole a schoolboy's topee, pawned it, and were caught gambling with the proceeds was related at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when they were charged with larceny. One boy was discharged and the other, the smaller of the two, was ordered ten strokes with a cane.

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden and Crown Princess Louise sailed from San Francisco on August 4th for the Orient. They will stop at Honolulu and proceed from there to Japan for a visit of several weeks. They will tour China, stop at Manila and probably continue around the world by way of India.

The s.s. *Yingchow* arrived yesterday evening with 75 bags of mail from Shanghai, which included eleven bags of Home mail via Siberia. This mail will be ready for delivery and collection this morning. Also due at 9 a.m. to-day is the s.s. *Hong Hua* with letters and papers from Hong via Negapatam, dated London, July 15th.

Yesterday we reported that during a quarrel at Battery Street, Yaumati, a Chinese received a blow in the region of the spleen from a sanitary coolie's broom, as a result of which the man died shortly afterwards. The sanitary coolie disappeared, but was later arrested in the neighbourhood of Shatin in the earlier hours of yesterday morning. He is being detained on a charge of manslaughter, pending the result of the post-mortem examination.

The trees on one side of the Central Police Station Compound, which have been familiar landmarks, are now under the axe. Two of these, besides the motorcycle shed near the charge room, are being removed in order to provide more room for parking space. The trees adjacent the shed close to the wall of the officers' quarters. For many years these trees, with their long spreading branches, infused an atmosphere of coolness to the houses nearby and sheltered many from sun and rain.

SHANTUNG TROOPS
MUTINY.

HOLD UP TRAIN FOR TIENTSIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, August 13th.

Chang Tsung Chang's first division of Shantung troops, commanded by Hsieh Yu Hsien, while en route to Nankow from Shantung, mutinied this morning between Langlang and Laofa; and held up this morning's train to Tientsin at the latter point.

MUTINY SUBDUED.

LATER.
Official reports state that one Shantung regiment mutinied early this morning.

Other Shantung troops hurried to the scene by brigade commander and most of the mutineers were subdued and disarmed. Some escaped soon after the outbreak.

No reason is given for the mutiny, which was suppressed by eleven o'clock, after which the train service was resumed.

PROPERTY SALE.

At his auction room, No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. G. de Rocha sold, by order of the mortgagees, a leasehold property situate at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Dependency of Kowloon, and known as Sub-section one of Section A of New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 433, with six buildings in course of construction thereon.

The areas are 5,918 square feet, or thereabouts, and the annual Crown rental is \$27.26.

The upset price was \$10,000, with bids of \$500 acceptable. After two bids, the property was knocked down to the Sun Kwong Hop Company, Ltd., for \$11,000.

AN ARAB WILL.

JUDGES DISMISS WIDOW'S APPEAL.

SUSPICIOUS FEATURES OF MALAY DOCUMENT.

The Singapore Court of Appeal gave judgment on the 4th inst., in the appeal by an Arab woman against the refusal of Mr. Justice Sproule to grant probate of a will which she propounded as the will of her late husband, a wealthy Arab named Syed Abdullah bin Syed Abdullah.

The Chief Justice (Sir William J. Murray), in the course of his judgment, said it was suspicious that an educated Arab should make his will in indifferent Malay, and the absence of the habitual invocations was a strong feature in the case of a highly religious Mohammedan as the deceased was. It was also remarkable that the dispositions of the will were against the provisions of the Mohammedan law.

There was also a strongly insistent element that the will was valid and indisputable, and various matters seemed to constitute a strange and unusual anxiety to impress upon everybody concerned that the will was valid and unassailable. In addition there were suspicious over payments to legatees.

The circumstances that the deceased had clearly indicated his intention of consulting a lawyer in the making of his will, and that he was an educated man of comparatively large fortune also raised suspicion of the genuineness of the will.

His Lordship said he placed no reliance whatever on the evidence of the so-called experts in handwriting. There were no experts in handwriting in Singapore and even if there were he would look upon their evidence with great reserve.

His Lordship dismissed the appeal, and Mr. Justice Deane and Mr. Justice Action concurred.—*Straits Times*.

CEYLON PLANTER'S
ADVENTURE.AEROPLANE FLIGHT TO CATCH
LINER.

Mr. G. Barnacle, a rubber planter on Furlough from Ceylon, and his wife missed the boat-train from London to Liverpool.

They motored to Croydon and chartered an aeroplane to Shotwick, Cheshire, from where they motored to Liverpool, where they embarked on the liner *Euripides* bound to Australia with 30 minutes to spare.

Mr. Barnacle was enthusiastic over the success of his first aeroplane flight, but his wife laughingly said: "Never again. I would rather miss a dozen liners."

SHANGHAI'S CHOLERA
OUTBREAK.ORIGIN IN CHINESE WATER
WORKS.LAMENTABLE CONDITIONS
DISCLOSED.

THOUSANDS DYING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 13th.

Unpleasant disclosures regarding the probable cause of the cholera epidemic in Shanghai appeared in to-day's official Municipal Gazette.

Out of a total of 1,399 cases so far notified, 80 per cent. were from Chinese territory, mostly from the border settlement of Chapei. It is now practically proved that the cause was the appalling condition of the Chapei water supply. Samples from various sources taken by the Shanghai health authorities showed in every case cholera vibrios, which is the specific cause of cholera.

The Gazette points out that Soochow Creek in the region of the water supply takes in swarms with beggar-boats and the banks are dotted with beggar-huts, so that the Creek is little better than an open sewer.

FOREIGN HELP SOLICITED.

The Chinese authorities, when their eyes were opened to the seriousness of the position, asked expert foreign help to right matters and it is now being given.

The *N. C. Daily News*, in a special article on the subject, says the Chapei water is little better than liquid filth. The smell from the waterworks is nauseating and the storage tanks and filter-beds, which ought to have been cleaned every four days, have been untouched for probably more than a month.

The newspaper attributes the cause of this disgraceful state of affairs to a variety of reasons, including incompetence, squelch, lack of technical knowledge and discipline, and the general policy of "masking."

The Chapei waterworks are a private Chinese undertaking.

BIG DAILY TOLL.

Cholera is taking an appalling toll of Chinese in the native section of Shanghai and the Woosung district across the Whangpoo River, says an Associated Press message dated the 7th instant. It is estimated that more than 1,000 Chinese are dying daily in this section. The message continues:

Four degrees fall in the temperature to-day decreased the prostrations and alleviated slightly the cholera epidemic which developed with appalling swiftness as the temperature mounted to almost record heights, 102 degrees being registered yesterday. Although many foreigners were prostrated and perhaps forty attacked by cholera, the foreign deaths from heat numbered under a dozen and only two foreigners have died, so far, of cholera.

HOSPITALS INADEQUATE.

The heaviest mortality from cholera has been in the Chinese territory across the river in Woosung and surrounding concessions where the population is 1,500,000 in which hospital facilities are utterly inadequate, although they are receiving thousands for treatment. The Chinese officials are establishing many hospital stations and taking other measures for relieving the situation, but it is admitted that the situation is beyond their control.

The only relief possible is rain and a lower temperature for which the Chinese are praying. They are holding unusual rites in temples and are forbidding the slaughter of animals. The magistrates and other officials are praying to appease the dragon king and to obtain rain which is twenty-five per cent. under normal. The creeks are drying up, presaging a rice crop shortage.

HALF VILLAGE POPULATION DIE.

The heaviest mortality is in the industrial centres and the larger villages. In one village in the Woosung district half of the population died in three days, the victims dying without treatment in hospitals. An estimate of the total deaths so far is impossible.

RUSSIAN GIRL SUCCUMBS.

A Russian girl died of cholera after attempting to commit suicide by drowning herself in the Whangpoo River. She was pulled out of the water alive, but died yesterday from swallowing the water which is infected with cholera germs.

PURE WATER.

Dr. W. S. New and Dr. W. L. New, both graduates of American medical colleges, have launched a campaign to educate the lower class Chinese in the city with reference to the danger of drinking impure water. The Riecha Mission has placed wooden containers filled with boiled water at convenient points so that the coolies can drink with safety.

CABLES

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

COAL DISPUTE.

SUGGESTED REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. COOK'S VIEWS.

RUGBY, August 12th.

The Prime Minister, who came to London from the country this morning, was in consultation with the Minister for Labour and the Minister for Mines this afternoon, and heard the latest reports on the coal stoppage situation.

The general impression is that no important development is likely before the Miners' Delegates Conference next Monday.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, in speeches and articles, is urging the miners to give the Executive Committee plenary powers, presumably with the object of enabling overtures to be made for a reopening of the negotiations.

Mr. Cook states that while the miners are, as yet, far from being beaten, it is vital they should secure an agreement enabling all to resume work together. He appeals to the men to authorise a new move and to the Delegates' Conference to shoulder the full responsibility.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, August 12th.

A decidedly more hopeful coal outlook prevails.

An agreement concluded between owners and the South Wales Engine-men, Stokers and Craftsmen's Association specifically provides for an eight-hour day for underground men and forty-eight hour week exclusive of meal times for surface men.

Mr. Varley Mansfield, M.P., addressing the Notts miners said "that if there is no hope of anything happening nationally let's see what the Notts and Derby owners have to offer, and if it's anything good let's tell the Miners' Federation to make it the basis of a national demand and let the men return where the owners are prepared to pay the original demand." The statement was applauded.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

RUGBY, August 12th.

Lord Clarendon, Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, who is inspecting conditions in Canada of emigrant families sent out under the Government scheme, states that he is greatly impressed with the progress made by these settlers and the efficient arrangements by the Canadian Department of Immigration and the Soldiers' Settlement Board for assisting these families.

MORE WHEAT.

GREATER ACREAGE AT HOME.

RUGBY, August 12th.

For the first time since 1921, the acreage of wheat in England and Wales shows an increased total of 1,592,000 acres, this being 82,000 acres larger than last year.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

ONLY ONE FATAL ACCIDENT LAST YEAR.

RUGBY, August 12th.

The returns of railway accidents just issued by the Ministry of Transport show that only one passenger was killed in a train accident last year throughout Great Britain.

A passenger's risk of death in a train accident in Great Britain is estimated to be one in 1,700,000,000.

CHARING CROSS STATION.

RUGBY, August 12th.

The new station at Charing Cross, in connection with the link under the Thames to Southern London, will be opened for traffic next month.

At present, passengers enter and leave Charing Cross Underground Station at the rate of 33,000,000 per year. It is estimated that traffic in the enlarged station will be increased to over 50,000,000 passengers per year.

TURKS APPLY NEW LAW.

BAN AGAINST FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12th.

Police Headquarters have ordered all foreign Chambers of Commerce to cease operations immediately.

The ban has been threatened for some time past but it was not thought that it would ever be enforced as the Government had been considering whether to apply the Turkish laws to the foreign Chambers or to permit their operations in conformity with international obligations.

FEELING IN FOREIGN CIRCLES.

LATER.

Foreign circles are at a loss to understand the motives for the order, which is attributed partly to a desire of the Turkish Chamber to secure the fees hitherto paid to the foreign Chamber for services rendered and partly to Angora's aims to destroy what are regarded as the last vestiges of the capitulations and partly to the ambition to inaugurate a national mercantile marine.

While the American Chamber is not particularly affected owing to its reduced trade, the British, French and Italian Chambers regard the matter more seriously. The British Chamber has been operating for the past forty years, and its disappearance is profoundly disturbing to traders.

AMERICAN YARN.

MINIMUM SELLING BASIS FIXED.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners Associations has issued details of a minimum basis of selling prices for standard counts of American yarn, to operate on August 15th. The scheme is supported by 93 per cent. of the members concerned and the owners of 2,500,000 spindles unaffiliated with the Federation.

An explanatory letter says that there is no intention at the outset to secure full production costs and emphasises that the best method is to improve gradually the prevailing prices. The object of the scheme is not only to raise but to stabilize prices and, if the firms concerned hold fast to the prices, an end should shortly be reached to the long existing deplorable conditions. The scheme is organized in conjunction with a curtailment of production which this section of the trade requires, and the position will be carefully reviewed at least once a week. The Federation Committee is promoting the formation of an "American Yarn Association" with the object of supporting prices.

ITALO-SPANISH TREATY.

PROVISIONS FOR NEUTRALITY.

MADRID, August 12th.

The Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter, has stated that the Italo-Spanish Treaty of August 10th creates a Permanent Commission of five, each Government choosing one and the remainder to be chosen by mutual agreement from foreigners not residing in the contracting countries and not employed by them. The Treaty provides that in the event of one contracting being attacked notwithstanding a peaceful attitude, the other contracting shall remain neutral.

MR. MELLON ON HOLIDAY.

GENEVA, August 12th.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, secretary of U.S. Treasury, is expected this evening, accompanied by his son-in-law and daughter. He proposes to stay several days excursioning.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.

MELBOURNE, August 12th.

The House of Representatives has agreed to the third reading of the Cotton Bounty Bill.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

LONDON, August 12th.

The sudden death is announced of Sir William Ridgeway, the famous archaeologist.

[Sir William Ridgeway was 73 years of age, and had a distinguished career in anthropology and archaeology. He was educated at Trinity College Dublin and Cambridge, at which universities he won many classical honours. He was Professor of Greek at Queen's College, Cork, and since 1892 had been Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University.]

EUROPEAN METALLURGISTS' CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 12th.

According to the papers, the last phase of the pact between metallurgists of France, Germany, Belgium and the Luxembourg, for the formation of an Iron trust, began yesterday. The Paris *Le Matin* foresees the signing of an agreement to-morrow.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER DETAILS.

Negotiations of the great Continental Trusts, in which representatives of heavy metal industries in France, Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg are concerned, are reaching their final stages in Paris. The British position is stated at present to be somewhat obscure, although the *Westminster Gazette* learns on high authority that the British steel interests do not intend to enter into the combine.

Quoting the newspaper *Le Journal* says that it is most improbable that British industrialists will attempt to attack the trust, as it is already a member of the combine. It further expresses the opinion that it is awaiting the reply of the American manufacturers, who are certain to take up the challenge of the new trust, which will likely organize effectively against American dumping. *Le Matin* says that an agreement, which it is expected will be signed to-morrow, will only operate after it has been approved by the Governments of the countries concerned.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH TROOPS IN THE RHINELAND.

PARIS, August 12th.

Le Journal says that French troops in the Rhineland will be reduced by 6,000 men in September.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

S.S. "SILVER CEDAR."

RE-FLOATED AFTER CARGO DISCHARGED.

OSAKA, August 12th.

The s.s. *Silver Cedar*, which went ashore on Monday off the Shikoku coast, was re-floated to-day after some eight hundred tons of iron had been transhipped. As far as can be ascertained, the vessel is not damaged.

The *Silver Cedar* is a steamer of 4,535 tons, and she was bound from Kobe to Dairen.

POWDER DISASTER.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, August 12th.

Three powder magazines exploded on the island of Csepel. The works of the Police prefecture were demolished, whilst a hospital and the state wireless station were damaged. Fire is spreading and the flames are visible for a radius of 35 miles. There are numerous casualties.

THE FRANC.

REMAINING FAIRLY STEADY.

LONDON, August 12th.

The French franc closed at 177½ and the Belgian at 178½.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHANNEL SWIMMING IN U.S.

\$5,000 OFFERED TO MISS EDERLE.

CHICAGO, August 12th.

In order to promote channel swimming on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. William Wrigley, Junior, has offered Miss Gertrude Ederle, \$5,000 if she will attempt to swim the channel between Catalina Island and the Californian mainland. At its most approachable point the channel is 23 miles across.

U.S. BANK RATE.

RE-DISCOUNT RATE RAISED.

NEW YORK, August 12th.

The Federal Reserve Bank has raised the re-discount rate to four per cent.

GENERAL MOTORS DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, August 12th.

General Motors have declared a stock dividend of fifty per cent.

MEXICO'S WARFARE.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S DECREE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, August 12th.

A Government Decree confiscates the wooden chapel and part of the grounds of San Andres Tuxtela Church at Vera Cruz for the provisional use of the local Agricultural Industrial Union. It states that the chapel is not needed because the church is more than sufficient for the congregation's requirements, whereas the Union needs a headquarters for its work which is for the benefit of the people.

NEW MINING LAW.

MEXICO CITY, August 12th.

The new Mining Law regulations published empower the Government to supervise numerous details of the industry, in which hundreds of millions of dollars are invested.

The regulations declare that all commercially valuable minerals and precious stones are the property of the nation.

The Mining Law details terms on which Government may grant mining concessions and also provides an elaborate system of Government inspection and supervision. Concessions are forfeitable unless stipulated the amount of work done.

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S VIEWS.

"SLY DIPLOMACY."

NEW YORK, August 12th.

Speaking at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Admiral Rogers said that the Washington Disarmament Conference was a piece of British strategy designed to check America's naval supremacy. Admiral Rogers was one who served on the Citizens' Committee attached to the American delegation at the Conference. He added that Britain objected to the United States having a merchant fleet or navy bigger than her own and she held out as a bait the idea of relinquishing settlements in the Far East and the abrogation of the Japanese Alliance, with the result that Britain destroyed the threatened American naval supremacy, and freed herself from the Japanese Alliance which Canada would no longer tolerate.

WHAT BORAH THINKS.

PREDICTS SEVERE ECONOMIC WAR.

NEW YORK, August 12th.

A message from Nampa, Idaho, says that Senator Borah in supplementing his statement on Mr. Clemenceau's letter, has declared in an address that he must have struck harshly on all American ears, and the logic discloses the French desire which amounts to full cancellation of the United States' unparalleled generosity during the war.

Senator Borah, in initiating an attack on the World Court, described it as the Agent, Counsellor and Attorney of the League of Nations, "controlled by the four Great Powers which are now writing us down as Shylocks and usurers." He predicted that the next fifty years would mark the most severe economic war in history and in view thereof, there was no just reason why the United States should surrender her war debt collection.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE'S CONFESSION.

"I USUALLY CARRY \$2,000 IN MY POCKETS."

Mr. Oscar Asche, the actor-manager, appeared before the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy at Bristol recently.

There had been difficulty in arriving at the exact state of his indebtedness, but an approximate figure of \$3,800 was given. Mr. Asche estimated the assets at \$20,000, mostly due to him in fees from the Australian theatrical firm of A. N. C. Williamson and the American firm of Walter Gordon. He took exception, he said, to the manner in which an inventory of his farm at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, had been conducted, and wished to know what had happened to a pocket-book which contained \$100 left in a drawer of his desk when the Receiver's inspector called.

Mr. Ormiston, the Deputy Official Receiver, who conducted the hearing, said that Mr. Asche had evidently forgotten the \$100 at a previous personal examination for the purposes of the hearing, and he sought an explanation.

Mr. Asche replied that he assumed that the mention of the money was unnecessary as all his papers had been taken during the inventory.

Mr. Ormiston, after comments on the unsatisfactory nature of the disclosure, asked Mr. Asche if he was always careless with money.

"I usually carry \$2,000 in cash in my pockets," replied Mr. Asche. "I suppose it is rather careless."

He agreed to adjudication, and Mr. F. S. Salaman, of Messrs. Salaman and Hepburn, Bucklebury, E.C., was appointed trustee.

Mr. Asche said that among the papers now held by the Receiver were about a dozen plays, some of which were from his own pen.

WHAT AMERICANS ARE THINKING.

THE WAR AND THE STRIKE.

SENATOR BORAH.

We are again giving our sense of humour a chance, and, happily, not so much is said nowadays about American moral superiority, or American leadership of the world. When someone highly placed takes occasion to thank God because we are not like other men, "Amens" in the usual volume are lacking. Instead, a few groans are heard. We are beginning to sense that two little things are needed for leadership, leaders and followers. Not a few people in this country are awakening to the fact that America's chance to lead the world has gone the way of the potential power in last year's snow on the mountains, and which is worse, that we can not even fill the demand of the home market for leadership. If the worst comes to the worst, Europe must get along the best she can, but it is a serious affair when this country runs short of the very thing we have been giving away for nothing.

Strong glasses were needed to discover a leader in America to-day, at least a political leader with followers who will stick. Potential leaders may be hidden in the mass in great numbers, but it takes a crisis to bring them forward, and the crisis is not yet here. Of all the men in public life in America at the present time Senator Borah is the most spectacular, but he is no leader with a numerous or permanent following. You may agree with Borah on this, but violently oppose him on that, follow him—never. In the way of the leadership of Borah stands—Borah, his background and his prejudices.

His background is the small electorate of the State of Idaho; his prejudices are too well known to require elaboration. With all his ability, all his sincerity, Senator Borah is a lonesome man because, where his prejudices are not involved, he is always seeking and never finding perfection. To Borah, half a loaf is no bread. One can vision him as leading a forlorn hope, but not a popular cause. In his home State, shadowed by the Mormon Church, Borah is not popular, but his people are proud of him because of the position he occupies in the Senate, and they hope that a chance turning of the political wheel may give Idaho the position of being the first Far Western State to furnish a United States President. When Borah is fighting for what he considers justice he is splendid; when he is voicing his prejudices, his prejudices are mostly directed against Europe, and England is singled out above all as the object of his scorn; therefore it is unfortunate that he occupies the position he does—Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. It is beneath the usual logic of Senator Borah to make use of the common barbershop argument on the foreign debt question: "America has gotten an immense debt—burden to carry because of the war. That argument is always countered with this: 'Whom does America owe it too?' It is doubtful if those who think and speak on the debt question the way Senator Borah does, constitute a very large number of the population of America, for the simple reason that most of us remember that the war was pictured to us as a 'Sacred Cause,' and making money out of sacred causes is not, here as elsewhere, considered to be just the thing. The money is somewhat tainted."

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR. It may be well to give America's side of the question a fleeting glance, because if we had been given a little more credit for what we did to win the war, and for what we did lose, perhaps not so much would have been said about the money. We did not win the war any more than the man who puts his shoulder to the load and gives the stalled team a boost moves the wagon, but we did help—and our help came before it was too late. It will do no harm, but may do some good, for the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic to sit down and try to figure out just where the world would be to-day if America had kept aloof until the end.

America's chief loss in the war was not money, but things that no money can buy once they are gone—natural resources. We spent our timber and our coal, our metals and our oil, and all we had that was needed to win the war. Besides, we stunted ourselves in regard to food in order that Europe should eat. We worked harder and ate less than before or since. "Sir like hell and win the war," applied to more than sugar; we stirred, and we helped to win the war. That we in common with the rest of the world, did "part of our work for the profiteers" does not detract from the credit due us. We did not lose so many men in the war as Europe did, but our industrial casualty list was appalling, due to the rush and hurry of war-time when even less regard than usual was paid to safety. It would be a good idea for England to take a day off and figure out what America did for the safety of the world, and for America to do the same thing in regard to England; then call it "square" and wipe the slate clean.

That a time of better feeling and understanding is approaching is evident; many signs are pointing in that direction. The comments on the late general strike showed sympathy in the Press and among the people, rather rare in America. The sympathy and understanding that such a strike in America would mean not a technical revolution but a revolution in fact, with the violence and bloodshed usual in our strikes, raised to the last degree. Therefore, if strikes have to be, we admit you can handle them better than we can. England came out of the strike with the law and the Constitution unimpaired; with us they are the first to go.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

2,500-YEARS-OLD CRIME.

RECORD SOUGHT OF AN HISTORIC MURDER.

"Then arose Ishmael, the son of Nathaniah, and the ten men that were with him, and smote Gedaliah, the son of Ahikam, the son of Shaphan, with the sword, and slew him, whom the King of Babylon had made governor over the land."

Such is the record, in Jeremiah xli, 2, of the twenty-five-centuries-old crime at Mizpah which has fired the imagination of a party of American archaeologists. They have journeyed, with Professor William F. Blade, of Berkeley, California, at their head, to the ancient city to discover all they can about the tragedy.

They have already found the great pit into which, they think, the bodies of Gedaliah and his followers were thrown, and a number of rock tombs, containing a mass of early pottery, which will prove invaluable in telling the full story of the rise and fall of Mizpah.

The city had been inhabited for so long that the members of the expedition may possibly find remains from the Stone Age. They have discovered a wall built by bronze workers, and when its foundations are examined they will almost certainly find human bones there, for an ancient superstition required that the body of a victim, usually a girl or child, should be placed at the base of the city wall if it was to endure.

There may also be found one of the earlier records of the Kings of Judah, monuments of the early Canaanites, and records bearing on Egyptian campaigns in Palestine, for Mizpah was a mighty fortress, and undoubtedly its inhabitants were wise enough to preserve such records.

The story of its early days is a fascinating one. When Nebuchadnezzar conquered Judaea and took the greater part of the population to Babylonian captivity he allowed some of the Judaeans, including the prophet Jeremiah to remain in Mizpah. Jeremiah, acting on Nebuchadnezzar's instructions, helped the commanding general in selecting a governor for the new Judaeans settlement, and chose Gedaliah, a peace-loving man, who was ready to devote his life and talents to the task of reconstruction.

Four years of peace and prosperity for the little handful of Judaeans followed. It seemed as if they would re-establish themselves in readiness for the return of their brethren from seventy years of captivity; as prophesied by Jeremiah, when Ishmael came to join them, fresh from hatching a plot with the King of the Ammonites, who was opposed to the establishment of the Judaeans Colony.

Gedaliah did not suspect Ishmael, himself a Judaeans, of any ulterior motives, and gave a great feast of welcome to him and his followers. When the feast was at its height Ishmael killed Gedaliah and his friends, throwing their bodies into a cistern.

A PICKPOCKET'S MISTAKE.

Lieutenant Timo Kemp, of the Finnish army, on a visit to Paris, had a curious and profitable adventure with a pickpocket. He was making a trip to Versailles and back by motor charabanc, and during the return journey he discovered that his pocket-book had disappeared, also that the passenger who had ridden next to him on the outward trip had been left behind. His loss amounted to only 500 francs, however, for, on looking under the seat of the vehicle, he found the pocket-book where the thief had thrown it after extracting the notes.

But on examining the case he was surprised to discover that it contained a fine gold ring which had not been there before, and which was worth two or three times the value of the missing notes. Evidently, in feeling rapidly through the pockets of the note-case, the thief had inadvertently allowed his own ring to slip from his finger, thus making a most generous exchange, instead of the one-sided operation he had planned. The Lieutenant has notified the police of his find, but in the circumstances it will be difficult for the pickpocket to reclaim his property.

SPANISH MATADOR KILLED.

A bullfighter named Mariano Montes was killed on June 18th during a bullfight near Madrid.

The third bull to be killed tossed Mariano high into the air, caught him on the left horn as he fell, tossed him and caught him on the right horn, and then tossed him for the third time. With the femoral artery severed, abdomen torn, and lungs pierced, the unfortunate matador survived 40 minutes. The bull was killed by another bullfighter, and the audience, on hearing of the injuries to Mariano, entered the arena and asked the president to cancel the next fight.

The role of conciliation the King played to such good purpose and the way the Crown Prince of Sweden and his wife are winning golden opinions in this country have helped to dispel some of the old ingrained ideas about European monarchies current in this country. Some people are getting the idea into their heads that the reason some of the most advanced nations in Europe retain their kings is that the people like the kings, and the kings like the people. A badly needed lesson has been given; and the historical fiction exploded that we invented liberty and that we have a monopoly on democracy.—American in Manchester Guardian.

TRY THE MONT BLANC BRAND. PURE CONDENSED SWEETENED MILK.



From Cows fed on the Slopes of
the Alps—the healthiest pastures
in the world.

SOLE AGENTS:
**A. B. MOULDER
& CO., LTD.**

3rd Floor, China Building. Tel. C. 331

NATURAL MINERAL WATER FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs

VICHY CELESTINS

In bottles, half and split

Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble
and Biliary diseases.

VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.

Refuse substitutes. — Mention name of Spring required.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
August 15th, 1926, 11th Sunday after
Trinity—
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Masks at 11 a.m.
Preacher: Rev. G. F. Stimpert, c.v.
Holy Communion at 12 noon.
Evangelist at 8 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. E. Copley Moyle.

Union Church—Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, August 15th:—
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns: 32, 657, 739, 453 and 812.
P.S.A. in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m.
Evening Service at 8 p.m.
Hymns: 48, 146, 478, 473 and 671.
Preacher: Morning and Evening—
Rev. Arthur H. Bray, a.p.
Wednesday, August 18th, at 8.15 p.m.—
Soldiers and Sailors' Christian Association.
Friday, August 20th, at 8.30 p.m.—Christian
Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour.
Saturday Circle, August 14th, from 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road
Tram Station.
Sunday Service, August 15th, at 11.15 a.m.—
Subject: "Soul."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open
Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon;
Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

**TEA, INDIGO, Sold on com-
mission in British
Markets.
RUBBER, DRUGS, and Continental
GUMS, AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE, at
discounts
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitehall, London.
Telegrams: Keymer, London. Est. 1884.**

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S SECOND DIVISION GAMES.

The following Second Division games
in the Lawn-Bowls-League are down for
decision this afternoon.

Indian R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.
R.H.R.Y.C. v. Civil Service C.C.
Taikoo R.C. v. East Point R.C.
Club de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMPETITION.

Owing to duty intervening the Prison
Department are unable to raise a team
for their game with the Public Works
Department to-morrow. This game has
therefore been postponed until Sunday,
August 22nd, and in its place the semi-
final game between the Sanitary Depart-
ment and the Revenue Department will
be played.

The following will be the teams:

Revenue Dept.—Beattie, Trengrove, G.
Watt and Tallon (Skip).
Sanitary Dept.—Taylor, Smith, Gr-
gory and Hill (Skip).

BASEBALL.

THE WEEK-END MATCHES.

There are three matches in the local
Baseball League down for decision this
week-end. The game are as under:—

This afternoon, at 2.30.—H.V.D.C. v.
Club de Recreo; 4.30 South China v.
Filipino.

To-morrow afternoon, 4.00.—Hong-
kong Baseball Club v. Japanese Baseball
Club.

The League Table now stands as
follows:—

	W.	L.	Pct.
South China	8	1	.888
Japanese	8	2	.750
Filipino	4	5	.444
Club de Recreo	3	4	.423
Defence Corps	2	6	.250
Hongkong Baseball Club	2	7	.222

WATER POLO.

FURTHER MATCHES.

The Club de Recreo scored a narrow
win over the Royal Navy yesterday, at
the V.R.C., by the odd goal in three.
Play was even and exciting throughout,
and Recreo scored through Assumpcao
almost as soon as the match started. The
Royal Navy had extremely hard lines in
scoring as the half-time whistle had
just been blown. Carline equalised for
the Royal Navy in the second half, but
Pereira (Recreo) scored the winning
goal in the last minute of play.

The second match between the Victoria
Recreation Club and the Kowloon British
School "A" was an easy affair for the
Club who won by 3 goals to nil. Lung
was responsible for 4, Lyons 2 and Brodie
2.

The next matches take place on "Mon-
day."

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

FIRST NIGHT FETE.

The first Night Fete of the season will
be held on Saturday, the 21st inst. En-
tries for the different events close at 6
p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The
following will comprise the pro-
gramme:—

- 100 yds. Members Aggregate, Handi-
cap.
- 50 yds. Back Stroke, Handicap.
- High Dive.
- 100 yds. Breast, Handicap.
- 50 yds. Team Race.
- Boys' Two Lengths, Handicap.
- 50 yds. Ladies Race, Handicap.
- Water Polo Match: H.V.D.C. v.
V.R.C.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE TEAM FOR MACAO.

A team from the Chinese Recreation
Club will sail for Macao this morning to
play a two-days match against the Club
de Macao.

The following will represent the
Chinese:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.) and
Lo Man Wai, Yew Man Tsun and Ho
Lo Lau, Lo Man Ho and Lu Tak Cheuk.
Mr. K. L. Chan, Hon. Secretary of the
Club, will accompany as manager of the
team.

Nine doubles will be played, and the
matches will start to-day at 3.30 p.m.,
and at the same time on Sunday.

On Sunday evening, the Chinese team
will be the guest of the Club de Macao
at dinner at the Hotel Boa Vista.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 14th to 20th, 1926.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Day of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	Satur.	14	h. m.	ft. in.
		0.46	4.6			7.14	2.4
Sun.	15	1.48	4.9	Sun.	15	6.57	3.8
		1.18	5.1			7.43	2.8
Mon.	16	1.56	5.1	Mon.	16	8.16	3.1
		2.14	4.6			8.14	3.1
Tues.	17	2.27	5.4	Tues.	17	8.10	3.2
		3.58	4.2			8.52	3.2
Wed.	18	3.47	5.8	Wed.	18	11.43	2.6
		4.48	4.0			9.50	3.6
Thur.	19	4.52	6.3	Thur.	19	10.58	3.0
		7.58	4.7			11.4	3.6
Fri.	20	5.53	6.5	Fri.	20	1.49	1.4
		8.3	4.2				

Colonel Day (Lab.) having asked the
Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would
consider legislation with a view to tax-
ation of cats, Mr. Churchill, in a written
reply stated: No, sir.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS v. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL BOYS DO WELL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, August 13th.

The two-day match at Lord's between
the Australians and XV of Public
Schools, resulted in a draw. The Aus-
tralians batted first, and were all out for
264, the biggest part of the total being
contributed by W. M. Woodfull and W.
H. Ponsford. Woodfull scored 84, and
Ponsford was within three of his century
when he lost his wicket.

The feature of the innings, however,
was the fine bowling of May, a Wellin-
ton College boy. His efforts were re-
warded by the remarkably good analysis
of six wickets for 53 runs.

Killick (St. Paul's) scored 31, and
Tegner (Clifton) compiled 45, but the
remaining thirteen players could muster
only 35 between them, the Schoolboys be-
ing all out for 114. Grimmett took four
wickets for 26 runs, while Ryder claimed
four victims at a cost of 8 runs.

Following on, the Public Schools put
up a much better display, and when
stumps were drawn to-day they had
scored 105 runs for the loss of only two
wickets. For the improvement Wildon
(Repton) was mainly responsible. He
was not out with 57 to his credit at the
call of time.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. NOTTS.

At Cheltenham, Notts scored 224 and
153, of which Geo. Gunn compiled 67
(unfinished). Parker had 8 wickets for
73. Gloucester replied with 133, Staples
had 7 for 38. In the second innings
Gloucester scored 102; Staples took 4
wickets for 39.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

"THEY CANNOT STAND CRICKET."

A Home paper of July 17th states that
undeterred by general strike scores
crowds of American visitors are coming
to town, and advertising their hundred-
percentages far and wide. During the
last week more genuine hornrims have
adorned Piccadilly by day, and the West
End theatre stall by night, than we have
seen in London for some years. Ap-
parently the War's stimulus to the
American vogue for "doing Europe"
still persists, and it is noteworthy that it
now becomes no longer an exclusive
millionaire habit, but a genuine middle-
class one. One result of this popularis-
ing of the European tour in America,
and perhaps also of the English pound's
closer challenge to the dollar, is that
West End shopkeepers and hotel servants
no longer believe in the famous American
prodigality. These latter-day tourists are
not throwing the dollars about so pro-
fusely, and in this respect are setting a
far more commendable habit. It was the
Dollar King who created the type of
vulgar American hustler, who liked to
heave his financial weight about. One
fact about these American visitors of both
sexes may be noted. They arrive almost
breathless to see a real big cricket match.
But, after one afternoon at Lord's or the
Oval, their cricket enthusiasm dies a
natural death. They admire the game
immensely—only they cannot stand
watching it.

DAVID AND JONATHAN.

"F.E." AND "WINSTON."

Though his face rather gives the secret
away, neither Lord Birkenhead's vigor-
ously erect figure nor his avianly dark
hair betrays the fact that his lordship
has celebrated his 65th birthday, states a
Home paper.

A healthy open-air habit and a zest for
athletic exercises that continues even in
middle-age explain the ex-Lord Chan-
cellor's still youthful vigour, despite a
life that has certainly been one both of
strenuous work and strenuous amuse-
ment. Those who imagine Lord Birken-
head's gifts are purely superficial know
little of his brilliant Oxford career, and
still less of his great legal prowess. It
may have been the lucky delivery of a
sensationally able maiden speech in the
1898 House of Commons that put the
golden ball of fame and fortune at his
lordship's feet, and paved the way for
one of the quickest and most glittering
careers in our history, but behind the
more spectacular gifts of Lord Birken-
head, including a genius for sardonic
humour, there are real scholarship and
immense ability as well as a dauntless
valour of spirit.

It was just inevitable logic that "F.E."
and "Winston" should become close
friends. They have many things in com-
mon as well as some marked contrasts of
personality. Both are adventurous, im-
patient of the jog-trot mediocrity, and
eager to "drain all life's quintessence in
an hour." But while "F.E." has the
judicial outlook, "Winston's" mentality
is that of the born soldier. They have
now been close neighbours in London for
years, and each stood godfather to the
other's first-born. It is years ago now
since "F.E." and "Winston" soon after
the latter had left the Conservative Party
to become a Liberal Minister, were work-
ing at Blenheim. During an early
morning stroll together they came to a
ditch, which "Winston" cleared at a
leap. Looking back, he remarked that it
was a good jump. "Almost as good as
your jump across the floor of the House
of Commons," said "F.E." Whereupon
"Winston" said very thoughtfully, and
as we now see, prophetically, "I wonder
could I jump back?"

WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH?

BY PROFESSOR DANIEL JONES, M.A.

(Professor of Phonetics at University
College, and member of the B.B.C.
pronunciation committee.)

I have been asked to give my views on
the question who speaks the best Eng-
lish. Unfortunately I am one of those
who do not consider that any one type of
English is intrinsically "better" or
more "beautiful" than any other kind.
I doubt if there is much difference in
beauty between any one speech-sound and
any other, and, therefore, between any
one sequence of sounds and any other.

Many people, however, have very strong
opinions about what is good or beautiful
in pronunciation, and I think it will be
generally found that most of these prefer
their own pronunciation to that of
any one else. The number of ways of
pronouncing English is innumerable,
and, consequently, the difficulty of fixing
upon any standard, in view of the pre-
sent wide differences of opinion, is very
great.

Where there are divergencies of
opinion, who is to settle which is right?
Should one pronounce the "t" in "often"
or the "d" in "Wednesday" or not?
Should one sound the "t" in "falcon"
because the people who practise the sport
call it "fawcon"? Which is right? In
many parts of England and Scotland the
words "short" and "port" have different
vowel sounds; in London they are pro-
nounced with the same vowel. In many
parts of England the "r" is pronounced
in words like "morning," but educated
Londoners pronounce this word to rhyme
with "dawning."

EXCELLENT COCKNEY.

Some people have expressed the opinion
that the dropping of the "r" before con-
sonants and the merging of the vowels
in "short" and "port" are due to
slovenliness. I am not able to accept
that view. These changes are, I think,
to be described merely as developments
of the language.

It has always happened in the past that
developments in a language have been re-
garded by pedantic people as degrada-
tions of the language. They complain
that they cannot understand the speech of
the younger generation, that it is care-
less and mumbled and indistinct, but
there is no reason why they should re-
gard changes of pronunciation in this
light. The speech which is to them so
difficult to understand is perfectly in-
telligible among those by whom it is used.
East End cockney is an excellent lan-
guage for its purpose; it is understood
perfectly well by all East Enders, and
as long as they only want to communicate
with one another there is no particular
reason why they should use any other
kind of speech. Highly educated people
may have difficulty in understanding it,
but does that matter so very much? If
they want to understand it, they have
only to learn it.

It is only when people are desirous of
communicating with ease with those be-
yond their immediate circle that the ques-
tion of standardised pronunciation
comes in. London cockney cannot be un-
derstood in Edinburgh and the local
dialect of Edinburgh is unintelligible to
Londoners. As communication between
different parts of England and between
different parts of the English-speaking
world is now developing so rapidly, it
seems clear that before long it will be
necessary for the great majority of Eng-
lish-speaking people to be able to com-
municate with each other by word of
mouth without possibility of misunder-
standing.

WIRELESS ACCENTS.

The advent of broadcasting has brought
this question very much to the fore lately.
It is necessary that people who broadcast
shall speak with a pronunciation which
is readily intelligible in any part of the
country. This can only be the case if the
speaker uses a pronunciation from which
marked local characteristics are absent.

It is difficult to draw a line between
what is a marked local pronunciation
and what is a pronunciation that will
be readily understood everywhere. If a
speaker uses a very strongly rolled "r" in
a word like "morning" it might, per-
haps, be regarded as too locally Scotch
to be adopted as a standard, because
southern English people sometimes find
it difficult to understand words of this
kind when sounded with a strongly rolled
"r." On the other hand, the pronun-
ciation of "or" as "aw" though it may
not be much liked by Scotch people,
nevertheless does not as a rule lead to
any confusion of words, and is, there-
fore, less open to objection than a strong
trilling of the "r."

Recommendations on this and many
other matters will no doubt be made by
some competent authority before long.
It is probable that broadcasting will con-
tribute more than anything else towards
the standardisation of English pro-
nunciation.—Daily Express.

READ HIS OBITUARY.

"HIS GOOD HUMOUR NEVER DESERTED HIM."

To those people who have read their
own obituary notices may be added Mr.
H. Woolley, of Havelock Road, Hastings,
a well-known figure in the town, and
pianist at the Hastings Gaity Theatre
for over 35 years.

In a local paper there appeared the
announcement of his death. Lying in
his bed, Mr. Woolley read, with a smile,
that "he was a picturesque figure and
very popular with playgoers—a really
wonderful old man."

He also learnt that "despite his
sufferings, his cheerfulness and good
humour never deserted him."

He is now even more cheerful, and has
sent copies of the paper to his friends
and relatives.

WHEN TIPPING WILL BE A CRIME.

THE POLICEMAN, THE GRATEFUL WOMAN, AND THE 2/6.

The time is coming when, if you so
much as attempt to tip a policeman, you
may be frogmarched to the nearest police
court and sent below for a period not
exceeding days.

Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of
Police, has said what he thinks about
tips in his annual report; the branch
boards of the Police Federation are now
passing resolutions against them; and the
Force will soon be numbering would-be
tippers among the criminal classes.

I went round London, writes an *Even-
ing News* representative, sounding the
opinion of the Force on the matter. It
is unanimous. The tip has been sentenced
to death.

"Personally," said a policeman in the
West End, "I'm dead against tips, on
principle. They're degrading, if you
follow what I mean. But I'm not above
admitting that I've taken some myself.
It's not my fault. It's just impossible
to refuse 'em. People make it impos-
sible. Suppose, for instance—this has hap-
pened to me lots of times—you find a
door open at night, and walk in, and
wake the people up and tell them about
it. They come down and say how sorry
they are, and how much obliged they are,
and just as you're going away again they
thrust half-a-crown into your hand and
rush away."

"Well, what can a man do? Have
I got to knock 'em up again and hand
it back? You can't do it. It's just im-
possible."

And that was the lament of another
policeman, in Mayfair. He said it was
all the public's fault. He said the
public really ought to know better.

"They do it in such a way that you
can't refuse without being rude. They
say, 'Well, officer, it's awfully good of
you, and really you must have had a lot
of trouble through me, and if you'd-
er.'"

"Before you know where you are
you've been tipped."

"The women are the worst. The men
generally try and give you a drink, and
you can take it or leave it easily enough.
But the women—"

"It isn't only money, either. I re-
member helping a woman at a fire once—
it was only her chimney on fire, but she
thought it was the biggest thing since
the Fire of London. Well, next day she
rushed out of the house as I was passing
and gave me a home-made cake."

Scotland Yard wants the public to stop
putting temptation in the path of police-
men. A courteous word of thanks or a
letter to the superior officer, that would
be enough.

OVERSEAS NEWS BY MAIL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, New
York, has booked orders for eight Pacific
type locomotives for the Royal State
Railways, Siam.

According to figures collected by the
American Department of Commerce, one
person in every six in the United States
owns a motor-car.

The Sierra has sailed from Sydney
(N.S.W.) for America with £1,000,000 in
gold. This is the third recent shipment
of a similar amount.

The membership of the Automobile
Association has passed the third hundred
thousand mark. On July 6th last year
the membership reached 250,000.

The Norwegian Storting has rejected
by a majority of 23 votes the Communist
motion that Norway should resign her
membership of the League of Nations.

The Greek Minister of Finance has
denied that there is any truth in the re-
ports that a monopoly of tobacco manu-
facture is to be set up in Greece.

Forged Bank of Montreal notes in
denominations of \$10 and \$20, aggregat-
ing approximately \$2,000,000 (£400,000),
have been found by the police in a Calgary
(Alberta) printing shop.

The selling price of Cleveland pig iron
during the past three months having been
ascertained at 69s.4d. per ton, blast-fur-
nacemen's wages will be advanced, by 3
per cent., in accordance with the sliding
scale.

Lieutenant-Commander Byrd, who re-
cently flew over the North Polar Basin,
has been awarded the degree of Doctor
of Longitude and Latitude of the Amer-
ican Geographical Society—a degree
especially for him.

Miss Mitchell, who already holds the
French speed "record" for typing, beat
her own "record" at the recent congress
of the Stenographic Federation held at
Auxerre; when she made 882 taps to the
minute, or 14.7 per second.

The financial returns of New South
Wales for the year show a deficiency of
over £1,250,000, mainly due to the loss of
railway revenue through the British sea-
men's strike and the recently settled
strike of New South Wales colliery
engine-drivers.

An English company engaged in the
production of aluminium has applied for
50,000 h.p. of electric energy annually
for 55 years from the Glom Fjord Falls
State power plant, and the Government
has decided to advise the Storting to
grant the application.

A Three Rivers (Quebec) telegram
states that thieves, after robbing Henri
Bedard of \$180, while he was alone in his
house, tied him up to his bed, to which
they set fire, and then departed. At the
last moment Bedard managed to escape,
but the house was burned.

The Spanish Government is about to
negotiate a new Franco-Spanish com-
mercial treaty in order to obtain com-
pensation for the 20 per cent. increase
in the French customs tariff and ad-
vantages for Spanish manufactures and
products; especially wines.

BLISTERS ON HANDS AND FEET

Formed Sore Eruptions.
Daughter Could Not Walk.
Cuticura Healed.

"My daughter's trouble began with an itching and affected her hands and feet. Later blisters formed which broke and caused sore eruptions. She could not walk or use her hands and had to have them bandaged. The affected parts itched and burned, and the trouble lasted two years."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I purchased more and after using two boxes of Soap and one box of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. Mason, 6, Norwood St., Dalton Brook, N. Rotherham, Yorks., Eng.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet use. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Free sample sent free of charge. Write for it. Also for mail orders with prices. 25¢. Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

COVER

THE RISK OF

TYPHOID

AND

CHOLERA

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

[34]

The Sign of

THE
ADVERTISING
and
PUBLICITY
BUREAU

Alexandra Buildings.

The Advertising Agency

...that supplies Advertisers with a Complete Service of Original Copy, Ideas, and Designs for Posters and Blocks,

...that checks all insertions in Foreign and Chinese papers for its Clients,

...that has an unrivalled and Extensive knowledge of the best media for all classes of Advertisers,

...that being independent, can place all this knowledge and experience at the free disposal of its Clients, ensuring that the money they spend on Advertising will bring them the best possible return.

Telephone Central 30.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST-ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship

"KINA"

having arrived.

Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that all Goods are being

landed and placed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be

obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 20th of

August, 1926, 4 p.m. will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined by Messrs. Anderson &

Able on the 19th of August, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be

presented to the Underwriter before the 23rd

of August, 1926, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1926. [3364]

HEROIC SKIPPER.

STORY OF AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

THE MISFORTUNES OF A LITTLE SHIP.

A two years' voyage, one of thrills, suffering and remarkable heroism. Such was the experience of the crew of the clipper ship, *Monkbarns*, which arrived back in London River last month after a journey which began at Liverpool on March 8th, 1923.

The crew told a representative of a Home paper, that the *Monkbarns* left Valparaiso for London at the beginning of the year. She is a three-masted ship of 1,700 tons, and carries 24 men. Her master was Captain William Davies, of Nevin, North Wales.

The days out of Valparaiso Captain Davies fell sick with cancer of the stomach, but, in spite of the mate's entreaties, he would not put back.

They made a good passage to the Horn. Every day the skipper was growing weaker, but he kept to his post. When they were making their morning the skipper's condition was so obvious that the mate—a nephew of his—urged him to run for Bahia and get medical attention.

"I'm bound for London," answered Captain Davies.

TELL-TALE COMPASS.

The mate took matters into his own hands, and set the ship's head for Rio. Yet, in spite of his pain, this grand old man of the sea did not forget his ship.

Lying on a settee in the cuddy, he watched the compass above the saloon table, and knew by the sounds that filtered to him from the deck what they were doing with his ship. Even then he almost forced them to carry on for the Thames.

The *Monkbarns* made Rio de Janeiro on the 68th day out of Valparaiso.

They put the skipper ashore, and the next morning he died. The ship stayed over to bury him; and then the mate took command, and the *Monkbarns* set out on the last lap of her voyage. She had taken on board provisions for 50 days—an ample allowance.

"But—
Head winds! For 28 days she scarcely won free of Rio latitudes. In 25 days the 30 days' provisions were practically exhausted. Someone had blundered!

Slowly the ship bore into the north, and much more rapidly the scanty stores diminished. Soon the crew—all British—were living on a meagre ration of rice and dry bread. The cook—the "Doctor"—was true to type. He was a Jamaican.

GENEROUS GERMANS.

A fortnight later they were down to the scrapings of the flour barrel, and the rice was at vanishing point. Then they sighted a German steamer. Distress signals were flown. A boat was put off. The Germans were generous.

Bacon! Hams! Flour! A few sacks of potatoes!

Again their hopes of a quick passage were doomed. Again the food ran out. They had a boat swung out on the davits ready to row to the first passing steamer when a tug loomed out of the morning mist and took them in tow.

The last ship's meal was served as the *Monkbarns* passed Beachy Head. It consisted of hot water, into which the crew threw the last of their tea-dust.

The crew had a fat pay-day, and most of them made up for lost time in the matter of eating. Questioned as to what they had, they chorused "Ham and eggs! Ham and eggs for two—for each of us."

"I've had six meals since I came ashore," said one man, "and I'm still hungry."

REFLOATED.

"NUESTRA SENORA DE ALBA" SALVAGED.

It was mentioned last week that the *Nuestra Senora de Alba*, an inter-island steamer operated by the Hercules Lumber Company, was aground on a reef at Point Tinian, on July 29th, while passing through Saragani Straits on her way from Manila to Davao, from whence she was to proceed to Cebu. The steamer was successfully refloated on August 6th.

Manila papers state that a telegram to this effect was received by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, Manila, from Captain Krebs of the *Salvager*, which left Manila to render aid.

The telegram also states that the *Nuestra Senora de Alba* will proceed to Zamboanga after cementing the holes in the ship. A previous message from Captain Krebs stated that the steamer had been pumped dry and that the spoiled rice had been discharged.

Upon arrival in Manila the damaged steamer will immediately be placed into dry dock at the Earnshaw and Honolulu Iron Works. It is estimated that the damage amounts to P50,000.

The damaged vessel was formerly the United States transport *Liscum* and before that was known as the *San Juan*. She is insured for P500,000 with the Union Insurance Co.

LESLIE HAYNES' BANKRUPTCY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

JUDGE'S POINTED REMARKS.

In H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 4th instant, Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E., sitting as Acting Judge opened, and closed, the public examination of the above bankrupt.

Mr. J. T. Morris acted as Official Receiver, and there was a very sparse attendance of creditors—only seven in all, none of whom were represented by Counsel, and only one Mr. C. E. Shepherd, asked any questions of the bankrupt.

It transpired that the total indebtedness was \$6,323 odd, the assets were not mentioned, although it is understood that they are, in relation to the liabilities, infinitesimal.

The Official Receiver, opened very briefly. In connection with this matter, the first meeting of creditors was held on the 23rd of July, 1926, and it was then resolved that Leslie Ernest Haynes should be made bankrupt. I do not propose to waste any of your Lordship's time, but will call the debtor straight away into the witness box.

HAYNES QUESTIONED.

Haynes then entered the witness-box, and, being duly sworn, submitted himself to his public examination.

The Official Receiver: Have you now disclosed all your creditors to whom you are indebted?

Debtor: To the best of my ability, yes. I have been very very careful, and I do not think I have omitted anybody.

When I joined the *Shanghai Mercury* in July, 1924, owing to certain circumstances, I was owing just under \$2,000 in Shanghai. For three months I received \$200 from the *Shanghai Mercury*; it was then increased to \$250. I lived very, very quietly, and I paid off about \$800.

The Judge: When.

Debtor: Between July, 1924, to, certainly, 1925.

The Judge: Up to what time in 1925?

Debtor: When I was pressed—up to July 14th, 1925.

The Judge: Who were you paying, because quite a lot of your friends claim between those times?

Debtor: I paid them, I cannot remember now.

The Judge: What I want to know, roughly, is this: did you pay off the old creditors and run up these new creditors mentioned in this Statement of Affairs?

LIVING AND OWING.

Debtor: Not exactly—one of my oldest new creditors is the Hongkong, and Shanghai Hotels.

The Judge: Well, here is Marden and Co., and the Robinson Piano Co., these are large claims: you have paid nothing to them. Thus, in certain aspects you did pay off \$800 of old creditors, and started new creditors. Is that what it means?

The Judge: Then, Haynes, does it really amount to this: that you never have tried to live within your salary at any time, have you?

Debtor: I am perfectly prepared to admit that I am extravagant, but I should not have been in the financial position I was in in April, 1924, if it had not been for certain circumstances.

The Judge: Yes, but during these times you were in a good position! Would it not have been fairer to have paid off your claims, and, when your position was not so good, not to have been so extravagant?

LIST OF ITEMS.

The Judge here ran through a list of the items for which money was wanted.

"Here is Board and Lodging—clothing—undries—board—clothes—clothes—clothes—you seem to have gone in largely for clothes!—January 28th clothes \$50—April 28th clothes, \$32—car hire—and likewise you have been to various places getting refreshments. I take Dinty Moore's—The Carlton—Del Monte—Engley's—Hotel Parisien—The Welcome Dining Rooms—Williams' Hotel, and, of course, Mr. Shepherd's. Now, that is pretty scattered! You go to these places, run up debts, which now you say you have no hope of paying. Is it quite fair to these people? Apart from the foreigners, you then take these Chinese creditors—these tailors, who, if one can put it so, are not quite so able to take care of themselves as a foreigner, and none of these people seems to have any chance of getting his money! Then take Kelly and Walsh, a perfectly legitimate claim, for \$97!

Debtor: My Lord, that was for stationery in connection with the journal.

The Magistrate: Then there is Llewellyn and Co. for mineral water, \$33!

Debtor: That was discussed in the Supreme Court at some considerable length during my case against the *Shanghai Mercury*. It was ordered by me on instructions from the *Shanghai Mercury*, for the use of lady-volunteers during the month of the strike. I purposed using the *Shanghai Mercury* for it, but I did not think they were worth suing!

The Judge: Doesn't it amount to this, Haynes: here you have a very large indebtedness, and a very small prospect of paying anything to your creditors in the near future. Is that accurate?

The Debtor: I will agree with you there, but I will say this: I will pay them, if allowed to get on with my work.

The Judge: Then at the present moment you have drifted—you have told us that your bankruptcy was your own fault—into the backwaters of bankruptcy! Of course, you understand quite clearly that if you do make any money, the Official Receiver has the right to know that you are making money, because, I don't want to say anything harsh, but, when I look at your state of affairs, and heard Mr. Shepherd's remarks, which were perfectly accurate, I am sorry, Haynes, you have managed to raise this credit! Do you think that running around to the Del Monte and all these places is good for your brain work, late at night?

The Debtor: It all depends upon what you do, when you get there; some people do certain things, and some people don't.

The Judge: You complain that it is your brain work that has been bothered and bothered and bothered, don't you, but when you get in a good position you make practically no effort to pay off your debts, and when you asked about them, you say: "I am prepared to say, I am extravagant."

Debtor: I am not a business man. When I have a few dollars, and see something in the shops, I simply buy anything I want.

The Judge: I also sometimes want things, but I can't buy them. It takes all sorts to make up the world, but there is a strong opinion that if you owe people money, you must cut your cloth according to the coat you have to make. You must give up, in future, being extravagant; that is all. Mr. Official Receiver, do you wish to close the public examination, or keep it open?

Official Receiver: To close it. I think nothing further can be done.

The Judge: Then the public examination of this debtor is closed.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

A TALE OF BORNEO.

MR. OWEN RUTTER'S LATEST BOOK.

Often novels with an Eastern setting fail because the author has not sufficient knowledge of the country he deals with. When he is well equipped in this respect, and has a good story to tell the result is a book to be welcomed by Eastern residents, and in this category falls the latest novel by Mr. Owen Rutter (Sepia), *T. Fisher Unwin*, 7s. 8d. net.

Mr. Rutter is well-known as the author of several delightful books, including *Tiada and the Dragon of Kinabalu*. Sepia will certainly add to his reputation. It is a story of the Borneo which he knows so well. He describes the country and official life in a manner which makes the book very interesting reading for all who know the East, or some part of it, and he tells a story which is a (rank discussion of a well-known problem.

It is the old story of a young official, who, depressed and lonely in a remote district, takes a native woman to live with him, and the consequences which ensue when eventually he marries a girl of his own race. There are vivid descriptions of Borneo scenes, and the life in town and country—the Malacca Club, with its gossip of both sexes, life in the wilds among the Muruts, and sturdy Residents who have no use for Secretaries.

We are told of a gin sling which was famous throughout Borneo. "Its fame had penetrated even as far as the Singapore Cricket Club."

THE "MURUTS."

Life among the Muruts is particularly well described. There is an excellent account of a Murut rising, and describing the people generally, one character says:—

"They're just like children—really, and they've got some extraordinary ideas. For instance, every Murut firmly believes that some day a great chief will rise up amongst them, and that then everything will be changed. Crops will grow without planting, fruit trees will bear tenfold, the rivers will teem with fish, and all their relatives who've ever died will come to life again. Also they say men will be able to fly like birds. It's apparently a very old belief and a very persistent one. So much so that a few years ago an old man, who was apparently suffering from megalomania, announced that he was the great chief, and more than one Murut, taking him at his word, climbed trees and hung themselves into the air hoping to fly, with disastrous results."

(Continued on next column.)

SALVAGE PLAN FOR GOLDEN SHIPS.

MUSSOLINI TO RECOVER CAESAR'S TREASURES.

Rome, June 21st.

Signor Mussolini's project of raising the ships, heavily decorated with gold, which have been submerged in Lake Nemi since the days of the Emperor Caligula, will focus the attention of the world on this spot, which is situated some sixteen miles from Rome.

Lake Nemi, which is famous for its natural beauty, was a favourite pleasure resort of the Roman emperors during the summer months.

Caligula, in particular, had a number of gorgeous vessels, richly ornamented with beautiful sculptures, built for cruising on the lake.

The legend of these ships has been handed down from generation to generation, and it is now known that they lie deep in the mud at the bottom of the lake, the exact position of two having been already located.

Signor Mussolini, who has always been eager to revive the glories of ancient Rome, has appointed a special commission to study the best method of raising the ships.

The chief difficulty consists in lowering the level of the lake by sixty feet. A number of engineers have already submitted plans, one of which is to drain the lake into a reservoir to be specially constructed for the purpose.

The remains of Caligula's imperial villa, and of the Temple of Diana will be revealed when the surface of Lake Nemi is lowered.

If the bravest are the tenderest, the steer that provided our dinner was a coward.—*San Jose News*.

The microphone is mightier than the megaphone.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Regarding "colour blindness," which is Mr. Rutter's description of the theme of the book, we are told:—

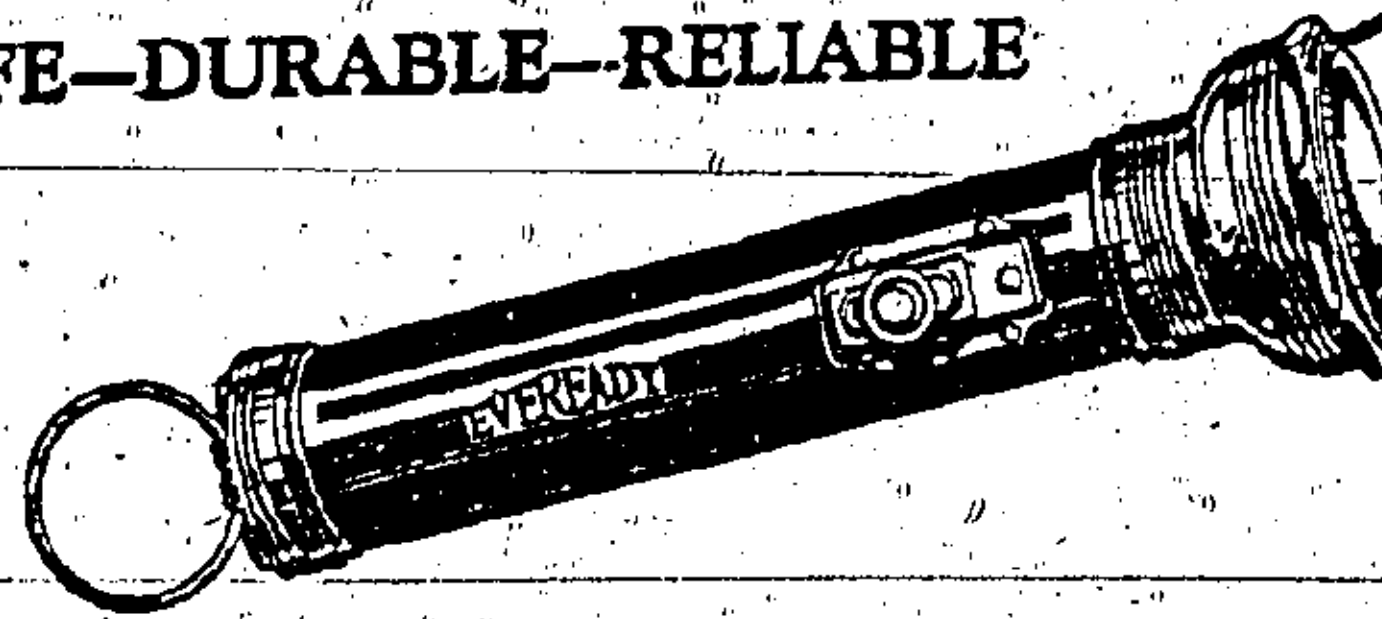
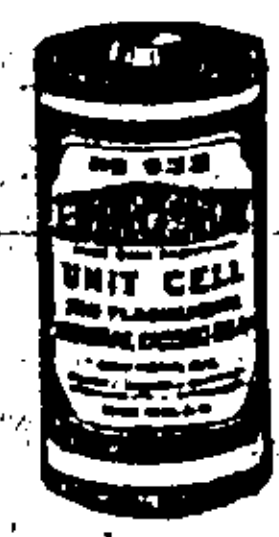
"Thus Denis settled down into one of those queer alliances, made neither of love nor wholly of passion, easily broken, which are so common in those lonely outposts in the garden of the sun."

The story continues to its logical conclusion. The District officer goes on leave, marries, and when his bride arrives in Borneo she inevitably learns about her husband's previous alliance.

It is all excellently told, and the novel is a worthy addition to the previous good work which Mr. Rutter has done.

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHTS

SAFE—DURABLE—RELIABLE



Eveready Flashlights with new ribbed cases are more attractive today than ever before. They have many features found only in Eveready. Improved models meet every need for light—indoors and out. Ask your dealer.

AMERICAN EVEREADY WORKS, 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

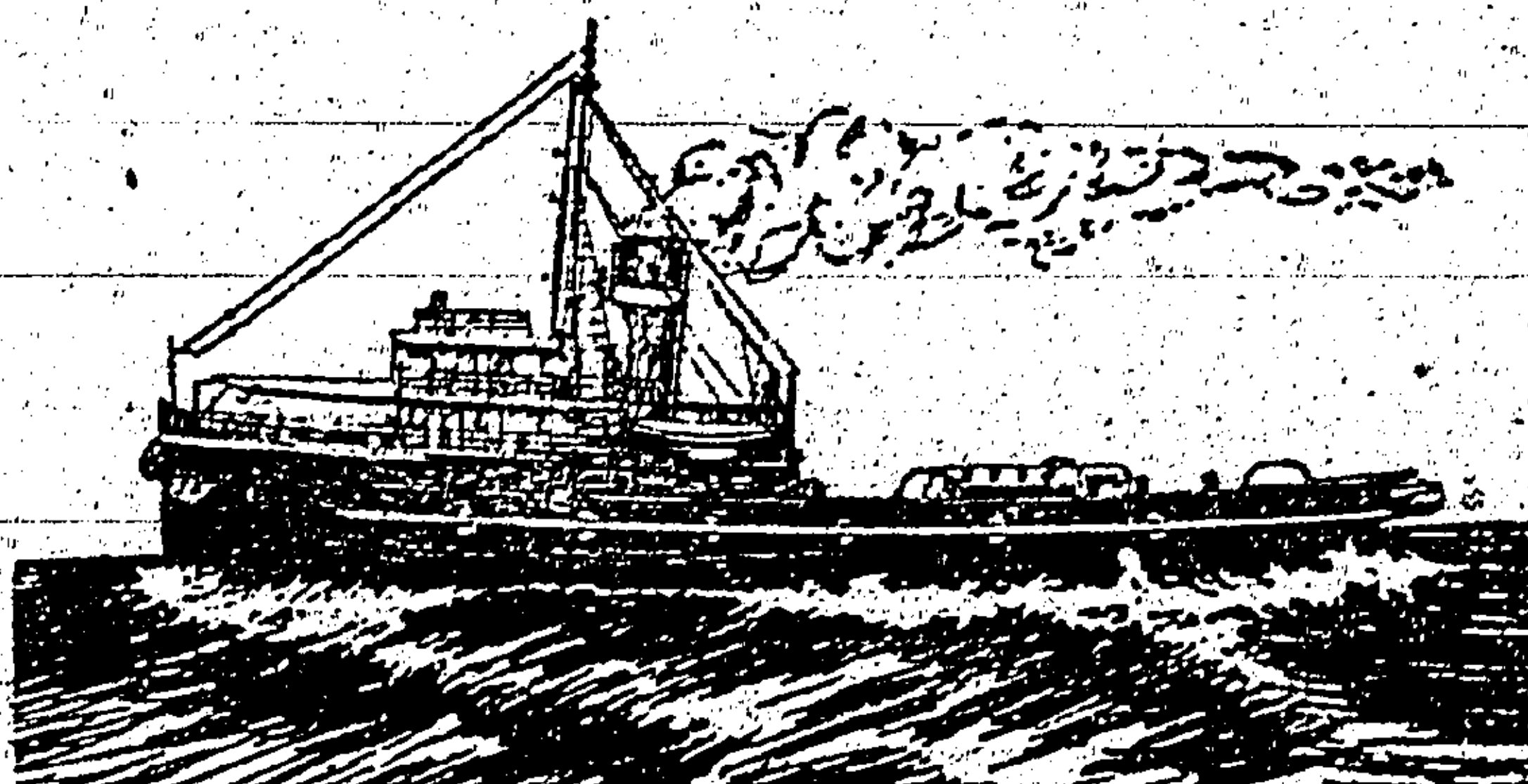
For radio, always insist upon Eveready Radio Batteries

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

COOKS USED: AL, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

BOSTON & NEW YORK

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WATK & Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... From Hongkong 5th September.
For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £15.MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMERS From Hongkong October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Durban, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th Sept. 1926

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct. 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singaporeand
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 20th September.
S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZORNA" ... 4th September.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd October.All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents, York Building

Telephone Central No. 1574.

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KALYAN"	9,144	31st Aug., Noon	Port Sudan, Marsa, Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,049	4th Sept., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Marsa, London, Hamburg, R'dam & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,918	18th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KRYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,049	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALYA"	10,000	15th Aug. 10.30 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th Sept.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	8th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	21st Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	— Sept.	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,956	27th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	do.

* Calls at Kolambagan.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the other side.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TARADA"	6,949	17th Aug. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,754	23rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	31st Aug.	Yokohama only.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KRYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,128	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,135	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	1st Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,049	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Parade Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIKING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

BANGKOK	... "CHINHUA"	... On 14th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SINKIANG"	... On 15th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "YINGCHOW"	... On 17th Aug.	6 a.m.
WUHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	... "KUEICHOW"	... On 17th Aug.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "KAYING"	... On 18th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SUOCHOW"	... On 18th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "CHENAN"	... On 21st Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KIANGSU"	... On 21st Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SUIYANG"	... On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "SZCHOWEN"	... On 24th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "ANHUI"	... On 24th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "SUNNING"	... On 25th Aug.	6 a.m.
HOLBOW & HAIPHONG	... "TAKAN"	... On 26th Aug.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KALGAN"	... On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE ...	In Port	18th August, Noon
TAIPING ...	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE ...	8th October	16th October
TAIPING ...	9th November	17th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone: CENTRAL 38. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... on or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... on or about 4th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 7th September.
S.S. "FIUME L" ... on or about 30th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DEUCALION" ... Via Suez Canal 27th August.
S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... Via Suez Canal 10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... Via Suez Canal 24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	For	Date
JAPAN via NEOPATAM (Letters and papers, London, 14th July)	Suwa Maru	14th Aug.
SEATTLE	Takada	15th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Hayes	16th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Korea Maru	16th Aug.
MANILA	Empress of Asia	16th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Shochow	16th Aug.
JAPAN	Manila Maru	17th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Manila	17th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	General Meisinger	18th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. McKinley	18th Aug.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tango Maru	20th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Kikano Maru	23rd Aug.
Japan	Fushimi Maru	25th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	For	Date
Mauritius	Soistan	Saturday, 14th
Fort Bayard	Wingco	10.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Yonkin	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Sumatra Maru	12.30 P.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles due Marseilles, 14th Sept.	Suwa Maru	1.45 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinhu	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulul, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco due San Francisco, 8th Sept. and EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards, specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Lincoln	3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Lee Sang	5.00 P.M.
Strait & Calcutta	Yubina	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hoson Maru	Sunday, 15th
Manila	Pres. Hayes	Monday, 16th
Amoy	Yingchow	5.00 P.M.
Tourane	Parang	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Amazon	Tuesday, 17th
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles due Marseilles, 18th Sept.	General Meisinger	1.45 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kuichow	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kaying	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island, 30th August	Mishima Maru	Wednesday, 18th
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday Island, 30th August	Changle	8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. due Victoria B.C., 8th Sept.	Pres. McKinley	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C. due Vancouver, B.C., 8th Sept. and EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards, specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. of Asia	9.15 A.M.
Shanghai	Kuichow	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	Friday, 20th
Shanghai	Uchenan	1.30 P.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles due Marseilles, 17th Sept.	Kaiyan	5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ASPHALION" 24th Aug. Mar. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.
 "BARBERON" 28th Sept. Mar. L'don, B'dam. & Glasgow.
 "EUREKA" 31st Sept. Mar. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.
 "CALCHAS" 5th Oct. Mar. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"HURTADES" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ANTIOCHUS" 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ATHEUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"PROTEUS" 25th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "TALITHYBIUS" 16th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DEUCALION" 27th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "ANTIOCHUS" 10th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BARBERON" 6th Aug. at 4 p.m. for Shanghai.
 "BARBERON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HECTOR" 15th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
 For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,
 Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid: \$20,000,000
 Reserve Funds: \$24,500,000
 Silver: \$27,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD, Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Deputy Chairman.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
 A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,
 W. L. Patterson, Esq., H. F. White, Esq.,
 S. M. Young, Esq.,
 Chief Manager:
 A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Branches: Amoy, Hongkong, Penang, Bangkok, Ipoh, Saigon, Batavia, Johore, Seremban, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Colombo, London, Surabaya, Dairen, Lyons, Shanghai, Fookchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [2]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 33, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund: Frs. 58,667,233.54

Branches: Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Fookchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Head Office: 74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital: Frs. 20,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital: Frs. 11,100,000.00
 Special Working Capital: Frs. 50,000,000.00

Branches: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [3]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: HONGKONG, 10, Des Vaux Road Central.

Authorized Capital: \$10,000,000
 Paid-up Capital: \$5,000,000
 Reserve Fund: \$1,200,000

Branches and Agencies: Canton, Osaka, Haiphong, London, Singapore, Batavia, Seattle, Melbourne, Kowloon, Nagasaki, Calcutta, New York, Tientsin, Saigon, Kobe, Manila, San Francisco, Peking, Bombay, Taipeh, Bangkok, Shanghai, Tokyo, Sourabaya, Paris, Penang, Semarang, Honolulu.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.
 Safe Deposit Boxes to Let.
 K. H. POON, Esq., Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG, Established 1912.

Authorized Capital: \$1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital: \$1,082,925
 Silver Reserve Fund: \$700,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.
 Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.

London Bankers: The LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
 Every description of banking business transacted.
 Safe Deposit Boxes in various sizes to be let from \$5.00 to \$40.00 yearly.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 13th, 1926.

On LONDON: Telegraphic Transfer 2 1/2, Bank Bill on demand 2 1/2, 1/16, Bank Bill at 30 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 60 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 90 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 120 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 150 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 180 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 210 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 240 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 270 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 300 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 330 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 360 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 390 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 420 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 450 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 480 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 510 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 540 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 570 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 600 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 630 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 660 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 690 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 720 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 750 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 780 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 810 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 840 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 870 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 900 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 930 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 960 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 990 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1020 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1050 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1080 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1110 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1140 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1170 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1200 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1230 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1260 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1290 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1320 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1350 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1380 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1410 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1440 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1470 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1500 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1530 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1560 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1590 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1620 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1650 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1680 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1710 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1740 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1770 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1800 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1830 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1860 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1890 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1920 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1950 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 1980 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2010 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2040 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2070 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2100 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2130 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2160 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2190 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2220 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2250 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2280 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2310 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2340 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2370 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2400 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2430 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2460 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2490 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2520 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2550 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2580 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2610 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2640 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2670 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2700 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2730 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2760 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2790 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2820 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2850 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2880 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2910 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2940 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 2970 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3000 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3030 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3060 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3090 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3120 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3150 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3180 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3210 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3240 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3270 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3300 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3330 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3360 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3390 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3420 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3450 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3480 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3510 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3540 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3570 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3600 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3630 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3660 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3690 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3720 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3750 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3780 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3810 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3840 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3870 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3900 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3930 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3960 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 3990 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4020 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4050 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4080 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4110 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4140 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4170 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4200 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4230 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4260 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4290 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4320 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4350 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4380 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4410 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4440 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4470 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4500 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4530 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4560 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4590 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4620 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4650 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4680 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4710 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4740 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4770 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4800 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4830 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4860 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4890 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4920 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4950 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 4980 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5010 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5040 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5070 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5100 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5130 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5160 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5190 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5220 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5250 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5280 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5310 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5340 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5370 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5400 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5430 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5460 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5490 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5520 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5550 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5580 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5610 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5640 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5670 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5700 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5730 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5760 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5790 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5820 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5850 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5880 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5910 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5940 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 5970 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6000 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6030 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6060 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6090 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6120 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6150 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6180 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6210 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6240 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6270 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6300 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6330 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6360 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6390 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6420 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6450 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6480 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6510 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6540 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6570 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6600 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6630 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6660 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6690 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6720 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6750 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6780 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6810 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6840 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6870 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6900 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6930 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6960 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 6990 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7020 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7050 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7080 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7110 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7140 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7170 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7200 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7230 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7260 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7290 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7320 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7350 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7380 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7410 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7440 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7470 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7500 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7530 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7560 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7590 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7620 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7650 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7680 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7710 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7740 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7770 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7800 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7830 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7860 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7890 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7920 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7950 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 7980 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8010 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8040 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8070 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8100 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8130 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8160 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8190 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8220 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8250 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8280 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8310 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8340 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8370 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8400 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8430 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8460 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8490 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8520 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8550 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8580 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8610 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8640 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8670 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8700 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8730 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8760 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8790 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8820 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8850 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8880 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8910 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8940 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 8970 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9000 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9030 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9060 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9090 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9120 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9150 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9180 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9210 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9240 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9270 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9300 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9330 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9360 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9390 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9420 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9450 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9480 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9510 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9540 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9570 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9600 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9630 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9660 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9690 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9720 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9750 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9780 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9810 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9840 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9870 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9900 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9930 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9960 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 9990 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10020 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10050 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10080 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10110 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10140 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10170 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10200 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10230 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10260 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10290 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10320 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10350 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10380 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10410 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10440 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10470 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10500 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10530 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10560 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10590 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10620 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10650 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10680 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10710 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10740 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10770 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10800 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10830 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10860 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10890 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10920 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10950 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 10980 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11010 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11040 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11070 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11100 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11130 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11160 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11190 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11220 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11250 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11280 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11310 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11340 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11370 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11400 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11430 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11460 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11490 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11520 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11550 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11580 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11610 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11640 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11670 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11700 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11730 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11760 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11790 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11820 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11850 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11880 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11910 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11940 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 11970 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12000 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12030 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12060 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12090 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12120 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12150 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12180 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12210 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12240 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12270 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12300 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12330 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12360 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12390 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12420 days sight 2 1/2, Bank Bill at 12450 days sight 2 1/2,